THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X--No. 41. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1868. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Aug. 4.

The Programme of the English Premier—The Reform Experiment—The Election Crisis in France.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By the arrival of the German steamship New York, at the port of New York, we have European dates to August 4th.

ENGLAND.

Disraeli's Programme announced from the Throne.

The London *Post*, of Aug. 4th, says:—"The language which Mr. Disraeli put into the mouth of his Sovereign when proroguing Parliament dispels all doubt as to the line which will be taken by that minister and his supporters at the forthcoming elections. The cry will be not merely 'The Church is in danger,' but 'Civil and religious liberty are in danger.' In other words, Mr. Disraeli will solicit the support of the new as well as of the old constituency on the faith of the assurance that if the policy of the leader of the Liberal party is persisted in, all that an Englishman holds dear will be inevitably sacrificed. As a piece of electioneering tactics most persons feel inclined to condemn, as unworthy of Mr. Disraeli's astuteness and ability, so barefaced an attempt, and even those who might otherwise be predisposed to endorse the policy of the conservative chieftain will find themselves compelled to condemn a minister who has for a second time in the course of a few months during which he has occupied the post of First Lord of the Treasury, placed his sovereign in the van of the battle, and sought to concentrate upon her the odium which he knew would not fail to be excited by his doubtful tactics. The public have not forgotten the account which the Prime Minister gave of his famous interview with her Majesty at Osborne after the defeat of the Government in the House of Commons on Mr. Gladstone's Irish Church resolutions. '*Ego et Rex meus*' was accurately if not deliberately paraphrased, while at the same time Mr. Disraeli, by offering two courses for her majesty's adoption, sought to throw upon her the responsibility of having retained her then advisers in her confidence. What really passed at that celebrated interview will probably never be accurately known. Mr. Disraeli told the House of Commons that her Majesty had empowered him to dissolve Parliament, and that he would do so as soon as the necessary business of the session would be disposed of. But he did not say what course he would pursue in the event of any obstacle being thrown in the way of completing the very considerable mass of business which then remained to be disposed of. He did not say what he would do if supplies were stopped, or if the Irish or Scotch Reform bills were not passed. In the House of Lords the Duke of Richmond was more explicit, and quietly stated that it depended on Parliament whether the old or the new constituency was appealed to. Meanwhile days passed into weeks, and the end of the session approached. The battle of the Irish Church was fought over and over again in the House of Commons, and the materials gathered on which the Government were to base their appeal to the country. The speeches made from the Treasury bench were addressed rather to the country than to the House of Commons, and now, at the prorogation, that spirit which inspired them has once more made itself manifest in the speech from the throne."

The Great Reform Experiment.

The London *Telegraph* of Aug 4 says:—"The country is about to make a great experiment. The effect of the reform legislation of the last two sessions is to change the constituencies of the United Kingdom and to put the supreme governing power into new hands; and, although the extent of the change is at present very much a matter of conjecture, enough is known to stamp the political revolution as greater than any which the present generation has witnessed. The Reform act of 1832 was essentially a measure of middle-class enfranchisement. It created, for the first time, a uniform property qualification in boroughs, and gave a predominating power to the ten pound householders—that is, to a section of the population intermediate between the highest and the lowest in the social scale. That in itself was a vast amendment, but it was by no means a return to the most ancient democratic constitution of England. It is now clear beyond dispute that in the earliest ages of Parliamentary Government the suffrage was founded on the widest possible basis. Until the reign of Henry VI, when the forty shilling freehold qualification was introduced in counties, we do not find the slightest trace of any restriction of household suffrage in either town or country. * * * For several reasons we may conclude that for the present the extension of the franchise will be less than was generally anticipated within the first year. We have only just created a new and complicated machinery, and a considerable time is required to get it into full operation. It is therefore true only in a limited sense that the appeal is about to be made to the new constituencies. Even if the cumbrous processes of the Reform act should not be simplified and amended hereafter—even if the law next year should be just the same as it is now—it is certain that another registration will be more productive than that which is now impending. Men will be more familiar with their rights, will understand better how to assert them, and organizations of various kinds will be invented to assist them in enrolling their names. We really know very little about the constituencies. Their number and character can be but vaguely guessed. Is the residuum excluded in boroughs? Will the great class of twelve pound householders in counties be independent or subject to territorial influence? These and many other essential facts of the problem which is to be worked out at the next general election are at present unknown quantities. But, after all, the ignorance is a matter of degree only. We are certain that the constituencies are made larger, though how much larger we cannot tell. We see distinctly that the governed and governing classes are brought nearer together, though how much nearer is as yet conjectural. About the tendency and direction of the late reform there is no uncertainty whatever. It has rendered the constitution more in unison with the general body of the community—that is to say, rulers and statesmen now become more directly subject to the observation, criticism, and control of the people. As a necessary consequence political leaders of all shades of opinion will henceforth be compelled to be more distinct in their policy and more emphatic in their utterances. The actors in the political theatre will have to speak in the clearer language and to follow up their professions with the more emphatic and practical action required by the increased numbers and the awakened intelligence of the nation."

Citizen Duty.

The Liverpool *Mercury* of August 3 says:—"Mr. Disraeli lately insulted the understandings and outraged the consciences of his countrymen by declaring that 'the state of Ireland is one that ought to afford us the utmost congratulation.' For aught we can tell there may be minds of 'over-refinement and over-education' that may not be revolted by this insolent paradox; but the plain common sense of the common run of Englishmen with heads on their shoulders will indignantly reject and resist the shameless fiction. Ireland is in a state that ought to cause us the deepest anxiety, the most painful self-reproach, and the most eager solicitude to redress all grievances which are capable of redress. Ireland is at this moment the weakness and the danger of the British empire, and the very first object with every Englishman not wholly devoid of political prudence will be to remove every removable source of Irish discontent and disaffection. We have confidence in the sense of justice and fairness which animates the masses of our countrymen; we have confidence in their political common sense, and therefore we believe that they will pronounce an equitable and rational verdict on the great question which will shortly be decided by their suffrages. Englishmen can understand the duty of doing to others as they would that others should do to them; they can also understand that a divided empire is weak and a united empire strong, and to understand these two things is to understand the Irish Church question. We have faith in our countrymen, and in the language of last Friday's royal speech, we 'look with entire confidence to their proving themselves worthy of the high privilege with which they have been invested."

General News.

A great fire had occurred Aug. 2 at the Friars Goose Chemical Works at Newcastle-on-Tyne. The loss was estimated at £70,000.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, will start in October next on a cruise in her Majesty's ship Galatea, round the world. The following is the route decided upon:—Starting from Plymouth, the Duke will proceed to Madeira, Fayal, Ascension, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Bombay, Trincomalee (Ceylon), Madras, Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Manila, Yokohama (Japan), down to Sydney and New Zealand, then to Honolulu, and the beautiful South Sea Islands, Valparaiso, Lima, St. Blas, Magalhaen, San Francisco and Vancouver's Island, and so returning home. This trip is expected to last one year and ten months.

The death is announced of Field-Marshal Sir Edward Blakeney, G. C. B. and G. C. H., Governor of Chelsea Hospital. The late veteran Field-Marshal was the fourth son of Colonel Blakeney, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who represented Athenry in the Irish House of Commons. He was born in the early part of 1778, and had consequently reached the age of ninety. The aged Field-Marshal commenced his professional career as cornet in the Eighth Light Dragoons, in February, 1794, and in December of that year he obtained his company. The deceased saw a great deal of service.

FRANCE.

Preparations for the Election.

The Paris *Presse* of August 3, says:—"The independent press will be unanimous in demanding the most complete explanations as to these facts; for the question is one of extreme gravity. The point at issue, in fact, is not to know whether citizens will be able to exercise the new right conferred on them by the law lately voted, but whether a backward step has not been taken since the passing of that measure. What guarantees have the people that they will be able to hold public meetings and call electoral ones, if they cannot even have those private assemblies, on personal invitation, which were the common right before the new act, as M. Rouher has recognized and the Supreme Court has affirmed by its decrees? The privilege which we possessed was not trifling; but if force and violence can deprive us of it, what use can possibly be made of the new ones with which the law invests us? If, in the midst of an election, private meetings are dissolved by the bayonet, what Prefect will refuse himself the satisfaction of interdicting a public one?"

The *Opinione Nationale*, of Paris, Aug. 3 says:—"Let us establish the point of law. Article eight, which declares that electoral meetings cannot take place during the five days preceding the ballot, applies only to public assemblies. As in the present case persons were only admitted on presenting a card or letter of invitation, the meeting was a private one, and the Commissary of Police had no right to be present, and the armed force committed a violation of domicile. If that doctrine is doubted, reference has only to be made to a decree of the Court of Cassation, Criminal Chamber, of the 4th of February, 1865. That body declared that what characterizes essentially a public meeting was the liberty of admission permitted to all comers. Such was not the case in the present instance, as the invitations were personal, and the Central Commissary could only penetrate into M. Breton's house by surprise, or by force with the aid of his agents. The totality of these facts, therefore, constitutes a double violation of individual liberty and privacy of domicile, as well as an electoral manœuvre."

La France, of Paris (Government organ), August 3, says:—"Resistance outside the law is always to be regretted, and we may usefully recall to the mind of our readers the principle which has entered so deeply into English habits and which lays down the rule that no resistance may be given in an illegal manner to steps the legality of which even is contested. Has the Prefect of the Garde, in directing the dispersion of the electors assembled at Nimes, in the house of M. Breton, conformed to the prescriptions of the law? That is a point which will be decided by the competent authority, and the question really merits all attention in presence of an election, for the point to be determined is the precise line of demarcation between a private and a public meeting."

Napoleon and the General Election.

The London *Times* of August 3 says:—It is impossible not to perceive that the Imperial Government of France looks forward with as much uneasiness as our own to the forthcoming Parliamentary elections, though, happily, for very different reasons. There is, as we believe, much ground for regret that the Emperor Napoleon should be anxious to identify his policy with his dynasty—that he should obstinately insist on confounding what, by the nature of things, must needs be perpetually changeable with that which he naturally wishes to be, and which ought in reality to be, absolutely immutable. To whatever causes the votes of 1848 and 1851 may have been owing, they ought to be looked upon as irrevocable. The Imperial Government derogates from its dignity when it allows itself any allusion to what are called the 'Old Parties.' Republicanism, Bourbonism, and Orleanism cannot be directly or indirectly recognized; they cannot be looked upon as lawful opposition; they should never be addressed or mentioned as such. The Oriflamme or the Red Flag could only be brought back into France by a violent revolution, and a revolutionist, till he is successful, must always be dealt with as a public enemy. The Emperor Napoleon, however, cannot overlook the fact that not only do anti-Imperialist parties actually exist, but that, so long as they keep within the law, they have a right to exist; that, so long as they accept the Empire as an accomplished fact, they are entitled to oppose Imperialism by all the means which its own institutions place at their disposal; that opposition to the Imperial Government may not only be perfectly consistent with allegiance to the Empire, but may also be the best and only means of providing for the Empire's safety. It is hard to say what ground there may be for the rumor that the Imperial Government contemplated a little *coup d'etat* in the shape of an arbitrary modification of the Electoral law; but there can be no doubt that the 'so-called authorities' are prepared to take a more active share than they ever did in the impending elections on the ground that "the Government is a party in the State, and that it is its right, no less than its duty, to fight its own battles by all the weapons that power places in its hands, and with as thorough and uncompromising an energy as may be displayed by any other party.' Surely there is some confusion of language in all this. Whatever may be said of the Imperial Government, the Emperor himself takes good care to place himself above all parties. So long as his presence at the head of affairs answers any of the designs of Providence, his life, he says, is sure to be spared; and were he even to fall, the French people would not fail, in the interest of public order, to perpetuate the Sovereign power in his family. The Imperial Dynasty is, therefore, placed above discussion, and the only question is whether or not popular elections or Parliamentary discussions are to be allowed to influence fairly the Imperial policy. There would be little objection to letting the Administration canvass for the Imperial Government, if they did not too pointedly affect the canvass for the Emperor. The Emperor cannot keep a Cabinet, and be his own Minister, without declaring the Constitution a pretense, and giving his Government that personal character which deprives the Opposition of all legal utterance, leaves it no room for discrimination between the Sovereign and his rule, and justifies it in any length of violent hostility against both."

The New Imperial Loan—Amount and Condition of the Subscriptions.

The Paris *Moniteur* of August 3 promulgates the bill on this subject lately adopted by the Chamber, and at the same time publishes an imperial decree authorizing M. Magne, Minister of Finance, to proceed by public subscription to the alienation of such an amount of 3 per cent. rente as will produce a capital of 429 millions of francs and a supplementary sum which cannot exceed 21,500,000f., in conformity with the bill in question, the said rente to be issued at 69f. 25c., with interest reckoning from July 1, 1868. A decision of the Hon. Minister follows, laying down the conditions on which the operation is to be effected. The following are the essential points:—The subscription will be opened on Thursday next, the 6th of August, and continue to the 13th, inclusively, Sunday comprised, from nine in the morning to three in the afternoon, and on the last day until five, at the following places:—In Paris, at the Treasury; Central Pay Office, 5 rue Louis-legrand; Caisse des Depots et Consignations, 56 rue de Lille; Hotel de Ville and Mairies of the twenty arrondissements, and in the departments at the offices of Receivers of Taxes. No subscription will be received for a smaller sum than five francs of rente; above that amount it must be for ten francs and multiples of ten francs. A deposit equal to the yearly interest of the sum applied for must be made at the moment of subscribing, and for which a receipt with counterfoil will be given; thus for five francs of rente the sum to be paid will be five francs, and so on. Should the total subscriptions exceed the sum of 420,000,000f. and the supplement of 21,500,000f. fixed by the law, a proportionate reduction will be made, except the application for five francs of rente, which will be granted in full. The payment of the capital will be effected as follows:—One-tenth, including the provisional deposit, on the exchange of the receipt delivered on subscribing for the certificate of loan; the remainder in eighteen monthly instalments payable on the 21st of each month, from the 21st of September, 1868, to the 21st of February, 1870. The dividends of the 1st of October, 1868, 1st of January, 1st of April, 1st of July and 1st of October, 1869; and 1st of January, 1870, will be deducted from the instalment of the 21st of the preceding month. Payments in advance, at the moment of subscribing, will only be received on demands for five francs of rente, which are not subject to reductions; a discount of two per cent. per annum will then be allowed from the date of the closing of the subscription; after the allotment, anticipated payments of one or more instalments will be permitted only on certificates of less than 100f. of rente, and the same deduction of two per cent. will be accorded. The discounting of the calls on scrip of 100f. rente and upwards can only be authorized by a decree of the Minister of Finance inserted in the *Moniteur*.

SERVIA.

Execution of the Conspirators—The Last Act of the Servian Tragedy.

The Belgrade *Reuter's* correspondence of July 18 says:—"The conclusion of the trial of the assassins of Prince Michael has been speedily followed by the execution of the condemned. Sentence was pronounced yesterday, and this morning at 6 o'clock the prisoners were executed. With the exception of Jose Jeremiah, who was sentenced to five years' imprisonment, and against whom no proof of complicity in the assassination was discovered at the trial, all the other accused persons who had been arrested, to the number of fourteen, were condemned to death. Prince Alexander Karageorgewich and his Secretary, Triscovich, and Philip Stankovich, who had not been captured, were sentenced in default to twenty years' imprisonment. At 5·30 the condemned man left the fortress and proceeded to the place of execution, which was in a valley about two miles from the town, on the shore of the Danube. In order to avoid a large crowd a report had been circulated that the execution would take place in the evening at 6 o'clock, whereas it was in the morning that the actual tragedy occurred. Nevertheless, even at that early hour an immense number of persons were assembled, who occupied the heights surrounding 'The Black Valley,' as the place of execution is called. In the valley itself a long freshly-dug trench was to be seen, along the edge of which fourteen posts were erected. A large body of troops who were present kept the crowd at a distance, and formed square along the bank of the Danube. Precisely at 6 o'clock seven closed carriages arrived from the fortress of Belgrade, out of which the condemned men stepped, and were conducted by gendarmes in front of the posts. They were not ironed, and all of them preserved a serene, almost cheerful demeanor. The sentence of the court was first read out to them, during which the prisoner smoked. At the conclusion of the reading Costa Radovanowitsch and his two brothers begged permission to be allowed to approach their brother Paul. This being granted, the three brothers advanced to him and kissed his hand, he responding in this act of affection by a fervent kiss upon the lips and forehead of each of them. Then commenced the pinioning of the condemned. Their eyes were bandaged and their hands bound behind their backs, while they were fastened to the posts by ropes round their necks. They stood in the following order:—1, Petkowitsch; 2, Vilotigewitch; 3, Atankowitsch; 4, Jekowitsch; 5, Petrowitsch; 6, Maritsch; 7, Ljubonier Radovanowitsch; 8, Gjoko Georg Radovanowitsch; 9, Gaditch; 10, Sima Nenadowitsch; 11, Regitsch; 12, Paul Radovanowitsch; 13, Costa Radovanowitsch; 14, Setozar Nenadowitsch, with their faces to the west. Four gendarmes then advanced with breech-loaders to within six paces of the posts, and fired upon the first prisoner in the row (Petkowitsch), who died instantly. The body was then detached from the post, and laid in the trench, and the same course of procedure was pursued toward all the rest, who were each shot separately. At the execution of Nenadowitsch a sad catastrophe happened. One of the bullets aimed at the condemned struck the post to which he was fastened, and, glancing off, entered the eye of an officer—Lieutenant Basil Miatowitsch, who was commanding a company of soldiers on the ground, killing him instantly. The extraordinary calmness with which the condemned men met their fate has been a matter of general remark. Sima Nenadowitsch continued smoking till after his neighbor was dead. Within a quarter of an hour the tragedy was over, and the bodies laid in the trench, which was at once filled up and levelled with the earth."

—The French Imperial family and their distinguished visitors are reported to have been considerably amused lately by some spelling exercises being proposed and accepted by the party as a proof of their relative attainments in orthography. The examples were fraught with every difficulty that could be suggested at the moment. The answers of the several competitors being carefully corrected, as at college, were placed as follows in the order of merit:—Prince Metternich, 6 faults; Baron Corvisart, 8; the Emperor, 9; the Prince Imperial, 11; and finally—a result which caused much merriment to the jury of examination—M. Octave Feuillet, the librarian, 14 faults.

—Paine has transambulated the Continent, having reached Sacramento July 10.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Affairs in Mexico and the West Indies—Incendiary Harangues in Jamaica—Success of the Cacos in Hayti.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM MEXICO.

Precarious Position of the Federal Authorities—Raids of the Insurgents.

By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Aug. 18.—From Mexico we have the following additional intelligence:—Governor Hernandez y Hernandez, of Vera Cruz, had returned from his expedition to Madellin, where he made an ineffectual attempt to capture the insurgent leader, Prieto. The land and sea operations undertaken against the rebels of Alvarado and vicinity had all failed, and the city of Vera Cruz was full of malcontents. The French, German, Spanish, and American business men espoused the cause of the Governor, and were aiding him to raise men and to feed as well as pay his troops punctually. The Governor had ordered cattle, etc., in the suburbs to be seized for their use. The Rebels also make raids within musket range of the city and the local authorities do not interfere with them. The civil authorities of the city had been suspended.

Colonel Jiminez, with a reinforcement of five hundred cavalry, was expected at Vera Cruz to scour the country around. The press of the capital forbear to mention the defeat of General Alatorre by Negrete. The only exception is the *Orquesta*. General Alatorre was expected at Vera Cruz.

The Totonac Chief, Colonel Juan Francisco Lucas, had proved to be a powerful auxiliary to General Negrete. The defeat of Col. Dominguez by the Yucatan Indians was officially reported. Also the death of Mr. Markoe.

Kidnapping was still of frequent occurrence. The rains were deluging the roads, which run with torrents, rendering travel most difficult and dangerous. The weather at Vera Cruz was very stormy. Passengers by the steamers from Cuba, who cannot produce papers to satisfy the authorities of their neutrality in the politics of the republic are put in prison.

FROM HAYTI.

The Cacos Capture a War Vessel and Some of Salnave's Household.

By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Aug. 18.—Our advices from Port-au-Prince are to the 8th instant. The Cacos, after capturing the war steamer Sylvain, found aboard a curate, the Minister of War, and President Salnave's mother. The President was preparing to marry a wealthy lady and embark on a United States man-of-war for the United States. He is constantly insulting foreigners, and has imprisoned the Prussian Consul and some Englishmen. On the same day the British Minister protested, demanding protection for British subjects in the country, but Salnave threatened his life. The inhabitants of the capital are in constant fear. The British man-of-war Favorite was preparing to bombard the city, and it was expected that General Petion Faubert would then enter the place.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, August 18—A. M.—Consols, for money 94, and for account 94⅛. U. S. Five-twenties, 71¾; Great Western Railroad, 39½; Illinois Central 91; Erie, 33⅜.

FRANKFORT, August 18—A. M.—United States bonds dull at 74⅞.

PARIS, August 18—A. M.—Bourse quiet; Rentes, 70f. 37c.

LIVERPOOL, August 18—A. M.—Cotton firm and active. Sales to-day estimated at 15,000 bales. Lard firmer and advanced 6d., and is now quoted at 67s. Other articles unchanged.

Arrival.

QUEENSTOWN, August 18.—Arrived—Steamer City of London, yesterday, from New York on the 8th inst.

FROM NASSAU.

The Disendowment Bill Introduced—Negro Emancipation.

By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Aug. 18.—Our advices from Nassau are to the 6th inst. The bill to disendow the Established Church had been again introduced in the Legislature, and passed to a second reading by a majority of five votes. The Executive Council are afraid to reject it, as the annual supplies may be stopped by the Legislature in retaliation. Incendiarism was frequent, and the negroes were almost destitute. The anniversary of negro emancipation was celebrated as of custom. Salt is abundant at ten cents.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Destructive Fire—Railroad Shops Burned—Loss $100,000.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 18.—The destruction by fire of the North Missouri Railroad shops here, last evening, entails a loss of $100,000, and throws 100 mechanics out of employment. Six new passenger cars, valued at $6000 each, were destroyed.

THE PLAINS.

Further Particulars of a Terrible Massacre by the Indians.

The Missouri *Republican* of Saturday last says:

The following letter from the Captain of the steamer Leni Leoti, recently arrived at Fort Benton, will be read with much interest:

Editor Montana *Post*—Landing at a woodyard 45 miles above Fort Peck, I discovered the dead bodies of the proprietors—seven in number—supposed to have been killed by the Assinaboine Indians, in retaliation for the murder of two of their tribe, killed in cold blood, about two months ago, by woodchoppers in that same vicinity. The bodies of the whites killed were horribly mutilated and in a state of decomposition. I buried them as well as possible under the circumstances. They had evidently been surprised. Three of the bodies were outside of the cabin and four within. The entire party came up with me this spring, on the steamer Peninah from St. Louis, and stopped at the point where they met their sad fate, to cut wood and hunt. Their names were B. Frank Dowdall, son of J. T. Dowdall, Esq., (firm of Dowdall, Page & Co.), St. Louis; Charles E. Jones, Kingstree, South Carolina; J. R. Lines, Richmond, Va.; F. L. Burton, Lagrange, Tennessee; H. Laubie and H. H. Pennington, of Philadelphia; and Wm. J. Whitaker, of Wooster, Ohio. Nothing was found except a few letters scattered about the cabin, which I have delivered to Colonel W. J. Cullen, Superintendent of Indian Affairs. I think there are acquaintances of the deceased in Virginia city, who will confer a favor by sending a full list of names to me to Fort Benton. Also, names and residences of their friends.

DAVID HANEY, Captain S. B. Leni Leoti.

ORGANIZED ASSASSINATION.

The Rebel General E. W. Rucker Announces the Plot.

From the Memphis Post of Saturday.

The speeches of General Forrest and the leaders of General Pike, threatening every white Republican with assassination, have been presented in these columns. General E. W. Rucker, late of the Rebel army, in a public speech to the Young Men's Independent Democratic Club last evening, announced the bloody organization and intent of the Rebels still more explicitly and clearly. We have the reports of his speech as given by the Rebel morning paper, so that it cannot be said that we exaggerate anything. The *Appeal* says:—

"Gen. Rucker made a very sensible, business talk, and said some things which struck the nail on the head exactly. He warned the infamous scoundrels in our midst who are striving to excite and stir up the evil passions of the ignorant masses and array the negroes and whites in deadly hostility to each other, inaugurating a carnival of blood and horror—he warned them that a watch was upon them and their houses. Not an action or a word escapes a sleepless eye—one set to preserve the peace if possible—but if it is broken, to avenge every drop of blood that is spilled upon their worthless carcasses. They had better heed the warning."

The *Avalanche* reports him as speaking as follows:—"It seemed to be the determination to precipitate a revolution in Tennessee. There is every indication of it; and there was nothing which promised anything else. If it be the determination to precipitate a revolution in our midst, what is our duty? If we kick up a war, it will be called by the old name of Rebellion. Submit to everything? The more you submit, the more they will crowd you. You couldn't dodge it. It will be sure to come. When the time comes, and you can submit no longer, your duty will be plain. The white leaders poison the minds of the negroes, who, I am informed, are drilled every night. This means mischief. It is enough to startle you and make you think. Don't blame the negro. Give him every right. I have never been a slaveholder, and always believed our country would have been better off without slavery, and was a sort of emancipationist. But there are men inciting the negroes in this city to disorder and trouble; expect to get him into difficulty, and then run off to stir up strife in the North. These men teach to negroes incendiary acts, and expect to run off. They shall not get away. I am no Ku-Klux—do not know anything about them: but if to respect the Constitution and to seek the enforcement of the laws, as old John Bell advised, and to vote for Seymour and Blair meant a Ku-Klux, he was not averse to being considered one. He proposed nothing to disturb the peaceful elements of society. He desired that they should endure while men could endure. They had a great stake to play for, and must exercise all the patience of firm resolute men. But of one thing they should be resolved, that the inciters of sedition, the stimulators of all the bad passions of the ignorant masses, whom they cunningly manipulate, shall not succeed in accomplishing their devilish work, and get out of town. Of this they may be as well assured as that the sun rises and sets."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, August 18, 1868.

The Money Market continues quiet, and the rates are unchanged. Call loans rule at 4a5 per cent. on approved collateral. Prime mercantile paper is scarce, and ranges from 6a7 per cent. per annum. The Stock Market was inactive this morning, but prices generally were rather firmer. Government securities were ⅛ per cent. lower. 108½ was bid for 10-40s; 114 for 6s of 1881; 113⅝ for 1862 5-20s; 108⅝ for 1864 5-20s; 111⅛ for 1865 5-20s; 107⅝ for July, 1865 5-20s; 107½ for 1867 5-20s; and 107⅝ for 1868 5-20s. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 103¼a103½, an advance of ¼; and old do. at 100½, an advance of ½.

Railroad shares were dull. Reading sold at 45¼@45⅜, an advance of ⅛; Camden and Amboy at 129¼, an advance of ¼; Pennsylvania Railroad at 53¼, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 33⅜, no change. 44 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 68 for Norristown; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 54½ for Lehigh Valley; and 26 for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. Girard College sold at 26, and Second and Third at 53. 70 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 14½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; and 10 for Hestonville.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. 192 was bid for Seventh National; 240 for North America; 129 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 60 for Commercial; 107 for Northern Liberties; 31¼ for Mechanics'; 58 for Penn Township; 61 for Girard; 87 for Western; 44 for Consolidation; 62 for Commonwealth; and 121 for Central National.

Canal shares were dull. Schuylkill Navigation sold at 19, no change; and Wyoming Valley Canal at 32, no change; 21 was bid for Lehigh Navigation; 70 for Morris Canal preferred, and 14 for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported, by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Cata Pf.....s20. 33¾

FIRST BOARD.

$300 Pa 6s, 2 series......107¾	$1000 Sch N 6s '82......... 70
$5000 City 6s. New..ls.. 103¾	13 sh C & Am.......ls..129¼
$400 do. New......103¾	100 sh Wy'g Val......... 34
$100 do. New......103¾	100 sh Read R......b30.. 45¾
$1000 do. New......103¾	200 do.......ls..s5.. 45¾
$3000 Sun & E 7s.........101¾	200 do.........b30.. 45¼
$1000 Read 6s, '44-80..... 92	100 do.........s5.. 45¾
$1500 N Cent R bs, '90.. 83	100 do.........b30.. 45¾
$500 Leh N 6s.' 84...... 82¾	

—The following are this morning's gold and foreign quotations, reported by Whelen Brothers, Gold, Stock, and Exchange Brokers, No. 105 S. Third street:—

9·30 A. M.	146⅜	10·50 A. M	146⅜
10·00 "	146⅜	10·55 "	146¼
10·02 "	146¼	11·45 "	146⅜
10·25 "	146⅜	12·00 "	146⅜
10·35 "	146½	12·30 P. M.	146⅜

Foreign Exchange on London:—60 days, 109¼@109½; 3 days, 109¾@109⅞. On Paris:—60 days, 5f. 17½@5f. 15; 3 days, 5f. 15@5f. 13¾.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114@114¼; do. 1862, 113½@113¾; do., 1864, 108⅜@109; do., 1865, 111⅜@111⅝; do., 1865, new, 107⅜@108; do., 1867, new, 107½@107¾; do., 1868, 107⅝@107¾; do., 5s, 10-40s, 108⅛@108⅜; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119¼; do., September, 1865, 118¼; do. October, 1865, 118. Gold, 146⅜@146½. Silver, 138@140.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s. of 1881, 114¼@114½; old 5-20s, 113½@113¾; new 5-20s, 1864, 108⅝@109⅛; do., 1865, 111⅛@111⅝; 5-20s, July, 107⅝@108⅛; do., 1867, 107½@107⅞; do., 1868, 107⅝@107⅞; 10-40s, 108⅛@108⅜. Gold, 146⅜.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 114¼@114½; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113⅝@113¾; do., 1864, 108⅜@108⅝; do., 1865, 111⅛@111¼; do. July, 1865, 107⅝@107¾; do. July, 1867, 107½@107⅝; 1868, 107⅝@107¾; 5s, 10-40s, 108⅛@108⅜. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·40; September, 1865, 118½@118¾; October, 1865, 118@118¼. U. S. Pacific R. R. Currency Bonds, 102⅜@102⅝. Gold, 146⅜@146½.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

—The N. Y. *Tribune* of this morning thus refers to the money market of yesterday:—

"Money opened with a firmer feeling, and a number of bankers advanced to 4 per cent. on call; at this rate Government dealers were accommodated. The rate on miscellaneous securities continues at 4@5 per cent, with more done at the highest rate. Some of the 3 per cent. certificates are finding their way to the Sub-Treasury for payment from parties who need the currency, as they cannot be sold at better than par and accrued interest. About $1,000,000 of the maturing Compounds have been converted into Certificates. The country banks now sending them in desire their payment. As the certificates are payable on demand they supposed that the Sub Treasurer would also pay the compounds in the same manner. This, however, he declined to do, saying that they must be sent to Washington; so the banks take the certificates, and then go to the cashier and demand the greenbacks, which are then paid. As it now stands it only causes a temporary delay; but it is a nice specimen of the red-tape operations of the Treasury. The Secretary of the Treasury desires to get all the compounds converted into certificates, but the banks of this city already have as many in hand as they can safely carry, and are not purchasers and estimate that some $20,000,000 will come to be paid off during the autumn. The shipment of currency West continues active and the banks to-day shipped large amounts.

"Sterling Exchange is dull and steady at quotations:—London, 60 days, 109⅜@109⅝; London, sight, 109¾@109⅞; London prime commercial, 108⅞@109; Paris, long, 5·17½@5·16¼; Paris, short, 5·15@5·13¾; Antwerp, 5·18¾@5·17½; Swiss, 5·18¾@5·17½; Hamburg, 36@36¼; Amsterdam 41@41¼; Frankfort, 40⅞@41; Bremen, 79½@79¾; Berlin, 71½@71¾."

—The New York *Times* of to-day says:—

"The Gold speculation opened more confidently at 147⅝@147¾, on slightly reduced London figures for United States securities, but the subsequent dealings showed renewed weakness in the market, the prices receding to 146¼@146⅜, on a restricted business. The increased activity in money operated against the buoyancy of the premium. The Sub-Treasury disbursed $43,000 of coin interest on the public funded debt, to-day, against receipts of $400,000 from duties on import entries. The imports of foreign specie into this port last week were $261,102. The latest gold quotations were 146⅜. The supply of foreign exchange was less extensive, and more steadiness was noted in the rates, which were 109½@109⅝; chiefly 109⅝, for prime sixty-day sterling bills, and 109¾@109⅞ for three days' sight drafts."

"The public funds were in light request all day, and with continuous offerings of the coin-bearing bonds in amounts considerably in excess of the diminished wants of the market, prices favored buyers, the growing demand for money operating adversely on current values. There was no export inquiry for the older issues, while the investment call was unusually limited."

—Governor Brownlow denies the report that has been so industriously circulated concerning irregular issues of Tennessee bonds. Certain it is that the entire story is false; not only false, but ridiculous. The bonds of the State are registered in the Controller's office so as to set forth the numbers, dates, and acts under which they were appropriated. The coupons attached are all signed by the Controller, and the bonds themselves countersigned by the Secretary of State, who attaches to them the great seal of the State. It is, therefore utterly absurd to suppose that bonds are in circulation not properly signed and registered. Indeed, they could not be without forging the Controller's signature to each bond from 40 to 60 times, according to the time they may have to run. The parties issuing them would also have to forge the name of the Secretary of State to each bond. And yet no instance has occurred in which any such forgery has been detected. Therefore, this whole story about the fraudulent issue of bonds is false in every particular, and is circulated for political effect. In conclusion, I challenge those circulating this slander to produce one of these spurious bonds.

—The shipments of treasure for San Francisco from from July 1 to July 22, were as follows:—

July 3—Per New York to China	$298 064 50	
To Japan	41 000 00—	$339,104 50
July 3—Per Oregonian to N. Y.		213,319 90
July 6—Per Montana to N. Y.	$460 530 39	
To Panama	15,000 00—	475,530 39
July 14—Per Constitution to N. Y.	527 314 20	
To England	273,349 44	
To France	4 300 00	
To Panama	10,000 00—	814 983 64
July 20—Per Nebraska to N. Y.		202 000 00
Total since July 1 1868		2,044,937 53
Previously this year		13,937,481 69
Corresponding period of 1867		24,039,248 85

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, August 18.—The Flour Market is dull, at yesterday's quotations. About 500 bbls. were taken in lots by the home consumers for immediate use, at $7 50@8 25 for superfine; $8 50@9 for extras; $9 50@11 50 for Northwestern extra family; $10@12 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $13@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour commands $9 50 ℔ bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is a good inquiry for prime Wheat at full prices, but inferior grades are very excited; sales of 3000 bushels new Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Delaware red at $2 35 for fair, up to $2 50. Rye may be quoted at $1 60@1 65 ℔ bushel for Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet; sales of yellow at $1 28@1 30, and 800 bushels Western mixed at $1·23. Oats are without change; sales of 600 bushels Western at 75c., and 2000 bushels old Pennsylvania at 83c.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark is steady, with sales of No. 1 Quercitron at $66 ℔ ton.

Whisky is in good demand, with sales at $1 37½@1 40, tax paid.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..............AUGUST 18.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..............76|11 A. M..............86|2 P. M...............89

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Schr J. B. Clayton, Clayton, Boston, Latbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr Alvarado, Whitmore, Beverly, Mass., Penn Gas Coal Co.
Schr Thos. Borden, Wrightington, Fall River, Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, Providence, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Chas. Cooper, Nickerson, Chatham, do.
Schr A. Amesbury, Amesbury, Quincy Point, do.
Schr Elizabeth, Young, Pawtucket, do.
Schr Jessie Williamson, Connelly, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr M. E. Gildersleeve, Lawless, Hartford, do.
Schr R. S. Dean, Cook, Taunton, John Rommell, Jr.
Schr E. A. Stevens, Nickerson, Boston, G. S. Repplier.
Schr H. A. Hunt, Crawford, Charlestown, Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr Clara, Mulford, Milton, Mass., Tyler & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Roman, Howes, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Reports a brig outside the Capes, bound in.
Steamship Whirlwind, Geer, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr M. E. Graham, Fountain, 4 days from Boston, in ballast to captain.
Schr J. M. Vance Burdge, from Boston.
Schr Jas. Alderdice, Willetts, from Boston.
Schr American Eagle, Shaw, from Boston.
Schr S. B. Wheeler, Lloyd, from Boston.
Schr Lizzie Maule, Buehler, from Boston.
Schr Reading RR. No. 47, Reed, from New London.
Schr H. Simmons, Godfrey, from Salem.
Schr M. E. Gildersleeve, Lawless, from Lebanon.
Schr R. S. Dean, Cook, from Taunton.
Schr H. W. Godfrey, Sears, from Roxbury.
Schr Decatur Oakes, Berry, from Newport.
Schr E. A. Stevens, Nickerson, from Stonington.
Schr Alvarado, Whitmore, from Stonington.
Schr Sarah Clark, Griffing, from New Suffolk.
Schr Black Diamond, Young, from Providence.
Schr S. De Hart, Burgess, from Providence.
Schr Elizabeth, Horner, from Pawtucket.
Schr Chas Cooper, Nickerson, from Harwich.
Schr Clara, Mulford, from Medford.
Schr W. P. Cox, Bateman, from Maurice River.
Schr Ald. Smith, from New Bedford.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Alaska, Small, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 1st inst.
Ship Lancaster, Jackson, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 1st inst.
Ship Memnon, Baker, hence for Rio Janeiro, was spoken 9th ult. off Cape Frio.
Barque Jenny, Hartman, from London for Philadelphia, at Deal 3d inst., and proceeded.
Barque A. W. Goddard, Main, for Philadelphia, sailed from Falmouth 2d inst.
Barques Arctic, Bienkhorn; Herschel, Friedrichs; and Falke, Kassebohm, hence, at Cuxhaven 1st inst.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Arrived, steamship China, from Liverpool.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—Arrived, steamship City of Boston, Roskell, from Liverpool.
Steamship New York, Dreyer, from Bremen.
Ship Durham, Baux, from Manila.
Ship Oakland, Merryman, from Liverpool.
Ship Emerald, Nickell, from Cardiff.
Barque J. L. Tielermann, Nordenholdt, fm Bremen.
Brig Athol, McSwain, from Port Talbot.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Gold Question.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The course of gold is being very attentively watched just now by the public at large, and vague fears prevail that the premium may go much higher under the political excitement attending the Presidential campaign, and unfortunately these are not without good reasons. There are financial and commercial causes at work which will of themselves advance the price of gold; but political influences entirely outweigh these. It is bad enough to find that we have exported from this port to foreign ports since the beginning of the year more than sixty-two millions of specie and bullion, and that the Government has a reserve of only about fifty millions of coin at the present time, while its coin interest payments in September will amount to five millions, in November to twenty five millions, and in January to thirty-three millions; but it is far worse when we find prominent politicians of both parties making speeches and writing letters which are directly calculated to impair confidence in everything but gold. Popular distrust of the future financial policy of the Government is the main cause of the upward tendency of the premium, and so long as this lasts it will rise higher from month to month. The speculators have much less to do with the advance of the last sixty days in gold than is generally supposed. They may exaggerate effects and run the price up suddenly, as they did the other day when it touched 150; but their influence is only transient, for a reaction soon succeeds, following which, however, gold obeys its natueal tendency upwards, despite the efforts of many of them to keep it down.

Added to the wide-spread but vague distrust referred to we have to face the fact that our foreign imports are and have been since the beginning of the late war far in excess of our exports, and our national extravagance of itself exposes us to serious danger. Political considerations, however, entirely outweigh those of a more material character, and the majority of gold speculators, in operating for a rise, are merely anticipating a natural movement which would be felt with or without speculation, and to be successful it must be based upon something more substantial than Gold Room opinion. The abundant harvest with which we are promised is the only good sign of the times that we can see, but its influence is lost in the presence of the disturbing causes to which we have alluded, and as the campaign progresses we shall doubtless witness much more calculated to gratify the bulls in gold than we have yet done. But for the wretched mismanagement of the finances by Congress and the Treasury Department during and since the war the gold premium would have been much lower than it is and we should have been in a position to resume specie payments, whereas the prospect of the latter seems more remote now than it did when Lee surrendered. It is well, however, that the people should not attach too much importance to the rise in gold with which we are threatened, and that confidence in our national securities should not be impaired. These last are the safest and cheapest securities in the country at present prices, and it must be remembered that the higher gold goes the greater becomes the rate of interest they yield in currency. It is greatly to be regretted that about seven hundred millions of these bonds are held abroad, for we are constantly exposed to the danger of large amounts of them being returned to us for sale; but we must accept the situation as we find it and not ignore the facts, however unpleasant they may be to contemplate.

Labor, Taxes, and Debt.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Our country was recently the theatre of a vast and sanguinary civil war. A civil war is always more destructive of property than any other; and this war, wherein not less than three millions of men took part, and nearly or quite fifteen hundred thousand were engaged at one time, was destructive beyond precedent. Railroads (unknown to the warfare of former centuries) were broken up, by one or other of the belligerents, to the extent of thousands of miles; steamboats and costly bridges were burned; considerable cities, even, were laid in ashes. The Rebels burned at New Orleans and at Richmond, when compelled to abandon those cities, many millions' worth of property; while Charleston, Norfolk, Vicksburg, and other cities, were scenes of ruinous devastation.

The war lasted more than four years, and cost the country not less than five billions of dollars. In other words, there are probably five thousand millions worth less of houses, factories, furnaces, fences, railroads, steamboats, clearings, etc., etc., now included within the area of the United States, than there would have been if Mr. Lincoln's first election to the Presidency had not been followed by the slaveholders' Rebellion.

Do you believe that Rebellion was necessary or just? That is the fundamental question in our pending political contest. For, if the Rebellion was just, then those who resisted it are fairly chargeable with the cost of resisting and defeating it. If the election of Abraham Lincoln by the Republicans justified Howell Cobb, Toombs, Jeff. Davis, Slidell, Mason & Co., in conspiring to sever the Southern States from the Union and erect them into an independent Confederacy, then the North, and not the South, is to blame for the war, and ought to pay its entire cost. Then the national debt is fairly chargeable to those who contracted it, not to those whose rebellion was overcome by means of it.

That debt is a stubborn fact. It will have to be borne and paid. Even if the people should vote to repudiate it, that would not diminish its burthen by a single dime. The American people would still owe it, and would ultimately be constrained to pay every farthing of it.

Over fifty years ago Great Britain and Spain emerged from a long and desolating war, wherein each had incurred a heavy national debt. Great Britain resolved to pay her debt honestly, to the last farthing; and she has ever since been steadily growing in population and wealth. Spain sank into the bog of repudiation, and there she lies stranded to this hour. Her power has vanished with her forfeited credit; her industry, commerce, and wealth have steadily declined: she is the football of the Great Powers, and of no more real weight than Denmark or Morocco. Her people, abject and hopeless, have sunk at last into seeming content under the double burden of despotism and infamy.

Are there voters who blame the Republicans for the war of secession? They will vote, of course, to turn the Republicans out, and restore Howell Cobb, Toombs, Wade Hampton & Co. to power. These men raised the flag of Rebellion because Mr. Lincoln was—through their own connivance, in breaking up the Democratic party—elected President. If they were right in so doing, then the debt, the pension list, and consequent heavy taxes, are rightly scored up against us who resisted them. But if the Rebellion was wrong, and they who upheld the Union were right, then the national debt embodies twenty-five hundred millions of solid reasons why the Rebel chiefs and their allies ought not now to be intrusted with the government of the country. And every poor man, who finds his comforts diminished by taxation, should vote to keep them out.

Grant and Seymour.

From the N. Y. World.

It is not, perhaps, impossible for rational people, even in the heat of a partisan contest, to comprehend the difference between throwing mud at a man and trying to find out what a man is made of. And it is quite certain that abundant opportunities are daily offered by the Democratic and the radical journals to honest inquirers for getting at the exact nature of this difference. When Governor Seymour was first nominated for the Presidency by the National Democracy, the *Tribune* and other radical organs at once began throwing mud at him, and they have continued ever since so to do, although it is true that, as they are apparently beginning to find out that the operation fatigues themselves more than it flurries the Democracy, they have of late somewhat relaxed in their projectile fury. When General Grant accepted the radical bid for his name, the Democratic organs at once began to inquire into the real nature and value of the man, and into his fitness for so high a trust as the American Presidency in this year of grace 1868 must be conceded to be. The inquiry has resulted so far in no responses which can possibly be satisfactory, we will not say to Democratic partisans, but to quiet and sober citizens who simply yearn to see decency and high character in the chair of State. So while the artillery practice of the radical mud-batteries is daily slackening, the Democratic inquisition is daily growing keener and more emphatic.

The radicals could find at first, and have as yet been able to find only one pretext for assailing Governor Seymour. They charged him with "disloyalty," a vague, un-American sort of word at the best, smacking disagreeably of the style in which the Tories of the Revolution used to belabor Adams and Franklin and Washington; and they endeavored to give their charge a meaning before the minds of sensible men by alleging not only that Governor Seymour had failed to support the Federal authorities during the late civil war, but that he had befriended the "Rebels." Here then was a form of words, which if its use could be justified by evidence would be an accusation, while if this could not be done it would be a mere mud-ball. The annals of the Union refuted the calumny as soon as it was uttered. The dead Lincoln rose, as it were, from his grave to vindicate the patriotism of that Chief Magistrate of the Empire State whom the living Lincoln had publicly and warmly thanked for the salvation of Pennsylvania and the republic. A radical ex-Mayor, Opdyke, of New York, did himself honor by protesting against the slander which he so well knew to be a slander; nor could even Edwin M. Stanton submit to be made the tool of an invention at once disgraceful and preposterous. The radicals, therefore, have ever since been throwing mud-balls and nothing but mud-balls at the Democratic candidate. That they do so is the sufficient proof that this is their only ammunition. Turn now to the Democratic batteries and to General Grant.

If the *World* should charge General Grant with being a coward or a traitor, with partaking the passion of Butler for other people's spoons, or the partiality of Wade for unbuttered blasphemy, it would put itself precisely on the level on which the *Tribune* stood when that journal began to arraign Governor Seymaur as "disloyal." And if the *World*, making such charges, should fail to substantiate them, it would sink to the lower level on which the *Tribune* now stands whenever it repeats this charge of "disloyalty," proved, seen, known, and confessed of all honest men to be a ridiculous falsehood.

But the *World* found General Grant charged by people who have "never loved the *World* nor the *World* them," with being an "habitual drunkard," and with being "brutally indifferent to human life." The *World* found it of record before the courts that Gen. Grant's father made merchandise of his son's official authority during the war. Did the *World* thereupon arraign Grant as a "drunkard," or a "butcher," or a "cotton speculator?" Not a bit of it.

What the *World* did was this: Regarding it as a tremendous national calamity that a drunkard, a butcher, and a cotton speculator should, under any glamour of military glory, be elevated at this time to the supreme magistracy of the republic, the *World* demanded that these charges against General Grant should be met and disproved by his supporters. The charges were not made in a corner, nor by "Rebels." Mr. Tilton, of the *Independent*, is a rebel to the Constitution indeed, but he is more "loyal" to Congress than Horace Greeley himself; and Mr. Tilton, of the *Independent*, is of record charging General Grant with drunkenness. So, too, is Wendell Phillips, vigorously declaring that this radical candidate for the Presidency in the most critical hour of our history cannot "stand up before a bottle without falling down." General Grant's "indifference to human life" is of record in the fearful story of his tentative and confessedly disastrous overland expedition of 1864 against Richmond. If it be true, as responsible and competent authorities stand forward to show it is, that General Grant's prestige with the people as a soldier represents rather the exultation of the country at its final victory than the genuine military ability of General Grant himself, it at once becomes very important to know whether he lacks or possesses that genial humanity of character which is at once the most efficient curb upon the ambition of men of unquestionable military genius, and the indispensable corrective of the brutalizing influences of war upon more ordinary minds.

That it is gravely important for us to know, and to know beyond all question or peradventure, whether General Grant did or did not suffer his father to make a traffic of his military authority, and contribute to his father's success in that line of business by abusing his martial sway to inflict insult and injury upon the "Jews as a class," nobody, we presume, will deny.

How, then, can it be said that the *World* vituperates General Grant when it insists upon one of two things—either that these clouds shall be lifted from his reputation, or that he shall be conceded to be seeking the suffrages of the American people, not because he deserves them or is fit to be our President, but because his supporters think the people indifferent to coarseness, drunkenness, and corruption in candidates for their service?

The Southern Issue.

From the N. Y. Times.

The Southern opponents of the Republican party dispute the appositeness of the leading issue on which the latter is conducting the canvass. They object to the continued reference to questions involved in the Rebellion, and to allusions to the Rebellion itself, as inopportune and practically useless. There are many Northern Democrats who share the feeling. The war record they consider no longer of the slightest moment, and the discussion of the results of the war they look upon as equally out of place. The sensitiveness is perhaps natural in both cases, and its expression assumes the form of strange assertions, as in these passages from the Richmond *Enquirer:*—

> "The mass of the people, North and South, have almost forgotten that we have had a war, or at least remember only that we have had a number of wars; and but for the burdens of taxation and other intolerable evils of maladministration, which the party thrown into power by the last war has entailed upon them, their thoughts would be no more disturbed this day by the 'Rebellion' than by the war with Mexico. No, 'the great Rebellion' is a thing of the past, and is too cold in the grave of time for its 'pomp and circumstance' to excite the popular enthusiasm any more. * * Those questions on which the war was fought were settled by the war, and being now absolutely effete, both parties stand before the country on precisely the same ground in regard to them."

It is desirable for both North and South to escape, as quickly as possible, from the atmosphere engendered by the Rebellion. The re-establishment of perfect peace implies a certain amount of forgetfulness on the part of both sections, and no true friend of either will needlessly foster irritation on account of subjects which events have irrevocably settled. The difficulty just now is, that the two great political parties differ in their estimate of the settlement, as well in regard to its scope as the principles on which it has proceeded.

Had judicious counsels so far prevailed in the New York Convention as to secure the nomination of Mr. Chase, on a platform which he could have honorably accepted, the Southern question, in its sectional aspect, would have been reduced to very narrow proportions. The work of Congress would have been accepted, and the business of amending it would have been properly handed over to the people of the several States. In such circumstances the discussions which prove so unpalatable to the Southern opposition would have been divested of their worst features, and a foundation laid for a rivalry of parties on questions of administrative reform. This course has been rendered impossible by the action of the Democracy. Its management passed into the hands of extreme men, who reopened questions which might otherwise have soon become "absolutely effete," and revived the recollections which the Richmond journalist describes as almost extinct. For the Southern issue, in its present shape, the Southern people may thank the Democratic party.

Nothing could be much farther from the truth than the *Enquirer's* remark, that, as to questions raised by the war, "both parties stand before the country on precisely the same ground." The ruling element in the Democracy would not acquiesce in this statement of its position. It may be true as to the single fact of emancipation, but as to the consequences of even that measure it certainly is not.

The issue presented by the opposition is, whether Congress derived from the Rebellion a right to impose terms of readmission, or whether the people who rebelled retained a title to restoration with no other conditions than those of their own choice. On every ground of principle, moral and political, we believe the claim set up by Congress reasonable and just. To suppose that the people of the South might rebel with impunity—that they might renounce the authority of the Union, and resume allegiance only when unable to offer further resistance, is simply monstrous. They were brought back into the Union by force, and the power which brought them may surely say on what conditions they shall regain its privileges. We may doubt the expediency of some of these conditions—we may deem a portion of them harsher than a wise generosity would have sanctioned. But this is merely a matter of detail. The fundamental point is that Congress, by reason of the suppression of the Rebellion, became lawful master of the situation; and that the work of Congress must stand, subject to local provisions for the change of the new Constitutions, and to the Fourteenth Amendment in respect to the political rights of the colored population, and the future basis of representation.

On this fundamental question the Democratic party has joined issue. It assails the claim set up by Congress, and the entire work which has been done. It would convert the Union triumph into a barren victory, and invest conquered rebels with the substantial advantages of success. It would ignore the logical results of emancipation by denying the freedmen civil and political equality. It would bring back to power the oligarchy of planters, and give them control over the States they precipitated into rebellion. The Democracy, in fact, makes it impossible to forget the war and its lessons, or to disregard the conduct of men now prominent when the integrity of the Union was in jeopardy.

When the Southern malcontents object, then, to the emphasis which the Republican party places upon this issue, they ought to remember that it is invested with its present importance by the conduct of the party they support. There would be need for demanding the maintenance of Congressional authority over reconstruction, were not that authority, with all its consequences, assailed. There would be no pretext for the constant presentation of the anti-Union record of conspicuous Democratic leaders, but that the men who tried to destroy the Union now contend for the right to manage its restoration. The controversy, irritating as it is, was not sought by the Republicans. They are on trial before the country, touching their reconstruction legislation; but reconstruction itself would be removed from the arena of national politics if the Democrats were content to leave to the States the amendment of their own laws.

The guarantees enacted to strengthen the Union being threatened with a violent destruction by the Democratic party, there can be no forgetting the Rebellion, its issues or its leaders. Slavery has been killed and the pretended right of secession extinguished; but other questions remain which necessitate the exposure of the aims of Southern Democracy and the insolence and disloyalty of those who speak most authoritatively in its behalf.

The two parties occupy opposite ground in regard to the question which renders the Rebellion germane to the contest, as affecting both the purposes of the controlling elements of the Democracy and the justice and expediency of reconstruction.

"The Letter of the Law."

From the N. Y. Nation.

The extent to which words help to confuse thought has rarely been better illustrated than in the history of the discussion now raging about the nature of the obligations of the Government to its creditors. The necessity under which it found itself in the early part of the war of levying a forced loan, by making its promissory notes a "legal-tender," not unnaturally caused those notes to be spoken of as "money." They do now, and have for six years past, served the purposes of money, but real "money," in the generally accepted sense of the term, they are not. They are promises to pay money—promises which the Government every day violates by failing to pay—and they owe their value to the belief that some day it will pay; and in the meantime there is a heavy discount on them, as there is on all doubtful paper. But the mere habit of calling them "money," and using them as money for even five years, has caused a large number of people wholly to forget their real nature and origin, and to talk of them as "money" which may be used not as the Government and the public are now using them, as a temporary expedient, but in final settlement of the national obligations. The delusion is, especially when we consider the interval in time, in education, and experience which separates our day and generation from the French Revolution, much more surprising than the delusion which reigned amongst the French republicans about the celebrated *assignats*. Nobody in France was ever gulled into believing that the *assignats* were "money." It was distinctly perceived that they were promissory notes. The fallacy which prevailed about them lay in supposing that the Church lands were really pledged, in a practical manner, for their redemption. When it became plain, as it soon did, that the mortgage was not really foreclosable, and that the security was therefore worthless, the bubble burst. Nobody went about preaching that they were as good as gold, or, if anybody did, he met with an unpleasant illustration of the feebleness of his arguments whenever he offered them in payment for a cup of coffee.

The popular habit of talking of the acts of Congress authorizing the loans as "laws" is producing, if possible, effects still more mischievous. For the mere purpose of nomenclature, it is no doubt convenient to call them "laws;" but when they are called "laws" for the purpose of determining the moral obligations of the Government, when "the letter of the law" is spoken of as something by which honest men may safely abide, the evil worked by a loose use of words becomes fully apparent. A law is a command given by a superior to an inferior, and enforced by a sanction—that is, by the infliction of a penalty of some sort, in case the command is not obeyed. A command with no sanction attached is not, properly speaking, a law at all; it is the mere expression of a wish or desire. Now, the acts of Congress authorizing the various public loans have none of the characteristics of a law, and they are not laws, as regards the public. They may be considered laws as regards the Secretary of the Treasury, inasmuch as they direct him to offer bonds for sale on certain terms, and he would, of course, incur the penalty of dismissal in case of neglect or refusal. But as regards the public they are simply invitations to lend money on certain conditions. They command nobody to do or refrain from doing anything whatever. They bind nobody. Congress might repeal them to-morrow; many members of Congress are constantly trying to have them altered or modified. There is no court in which the nation could be sued under them; no power on earth competent to inflict any penalty for the violation of them. They simply declare that the United States would like to borrow certain sums of money at certain rates of interest, and for certain fixed periods of time, and point out the persons to whom, and the modes in which the money shall be paid in. Whatever was not clear in this invitation, the financial agents of the Government undertook to explain. They explained during four long years, through every means of publication known to American civilization, that when the Government in its proposal spoke of repayment it meant repayment in gold. The lenders had to be content with this explanation, because there was and is no court or tribunal of any kind competent to construe the proposal, or enforce any construction of it except what those who made it chose to give it. In other words, it rests with the people who asked for the money to say what the invitation to lenders meant; and in deciding what their obligations under it are they are to be guided not by legal rules of construction, but by the rules of morals in use in the forum of conscience, by the rules by which an honest man when he has in his distress borrowed secretly, and without giving security, governs his conduct when his friend asks him to refund. To call in the aid of a practitioner in the criminal courts to tell us, under such circumstances, where the path of duty lies, would be a confession which we do not care to characterize.

Moreover, the persons, of whatever party, who now call for payment in greenbacks, in defiance of the declarations of the Government agents, are not entitled to a hearing, for the simple reason that their failure to speak sooner is presumptive evidence either of their stupidity or dishonesty. If they remained silent during the whole period of the contraction of the loans from inability to perceive the mischief which the declarations of the representatives of the Government were working, they must be too obtuse to make their opinion of the slightest value. If they remained silent wilfully, well knowing that the Government agents were raising expectations which they were not authorized to raise, and that the payment in coin was not intended by Congress, they simply connived at an odious fraud, and their present protests are simply proofs of their monstrous impudence. In fact, their appearance on the scene now, when the money has all been paid in and spent, to put a new interpretation on the contract, before the bonds are payable, is one of the most remarkable exhibitions within our knowledge of moral callousness on a great scale. It is hard to say whether their speaking now or their having previously held their peace is the more discreditable.

There is one other consideration with regard to "the letter of the law" which deserves more consideration than it has yet received. "The letter of the law" is, after all, letter only—so many words, covering so much paper. To make it of any value as a rule of conduct, it has to have an interpretation put upon it; and, in fact, the only difference between "the letter" and "the spirit" of a law lies in the mode of interpretation. "The letter of the law" is, in other words, the law strictly construed; "the spirit of the law" is the law broadly construed; but construction you must have in both cases, construction by some constituted authority. Admitting, for the sake of argument, that the acts of Congress creating the loans are real laws, and that "the letter of the law" ought to govern the manner of repaying the loans, the question, What does "the letter of the law" prescribe? remains undecided. And who is to decide it? There are two parties to the controversy about the terms of the loan—the borrowers and the lenders; and if the acts be laws, there ought to be an indifferent person or persons competent to interpret them. To say that when a debtor and creditor disagree as to the meaning of the law under which they have framed their contract, that one of them which happens to be the stronger may interpret the law to suit himself, and the other is bound by his decision, is simply preposterous; and yet this is precisely what the repudiators, both Republican and Democratic, do say. They proclaim loudly that the very party which made "the law" and borrowed the money under it has alone the right to decide what the law means, and that the creditor is bound to accept their ruling as final. Now of two things one, as the French say—either the act authorizing the loans are not "laws," but proposals to borrow money, to be interpreted in the forum of morals only, or they are laws, and the nature and extent of the rights and duties created by them are to be decided not by one of the parties in interest, but by a competent and impartial tribunal, guided in forming its judgment by the great principles of equity. The reference of such a question to a majority either of the House of Representatives or of American citzens at the polls would be, on the repudiators' own theory, a piece of unprecedented absurdity as well as of iniquity.

We have a letter of a correspondent lying before us, asking us to show that repudiation will not "pay" in a pecuniary sense, if we mean to make any impression on the Democrats: that our talk of honor and good faith is all very well, but it does not reach them. To which we reply, that the very strongest argument of this kind we could use is, from its very nature, worthless as far as all Copperheads and secessionists are concerned—the argument that repudiation, in any shape, will leave the Government powerless, or greatly hamper it, if it should again be called on to defend its existence in the field. To say this to *them* is to put a musket in their hands to use against us. To talk to them of the enormous desolation that would be worked by repudiation, of the shock to the whole framework of society it would cause, is likely to be ineffective for the same reason. They do not particularly care about the framework of society, as we understand it. We have no means of computing the loss to the country that repudiation would cause. The actual sum of which holders of Government securities would find themselves deprived would represent only a very small portion of it. The shock it would give to industry, the dark cloud it would cast over the future, the fear it would inspire among capitalists, would produce an amount of damage the extent and duration of which neither we nor any other man can compute; and the effect of such a prodigious stroke of baseness on the morals of the rising generation would be something worse and more lasting, even from a commercial point of view, than the visible effect on business. We rely mainly, too, on appeals to the popular conscience, because this question is not to be decided by the Democrats, but by the majority of the American people; and whenever appeals of this sort cease to influence the bulk of American society, although the nation may remain tremendous by land, tremendous by sea, and flow with milk and honey, the form of government will change, and the forces which hold society together will change too. The government of the strong hand will be instituted for the government of reason, and the *gens d'armee* will do the work of the newspaper. Whenever we believe that day has come, our occupation, and all others like it, will be gone; and, unless we are greatly mistaken, we shall know it, and stop talking. But with the graves of three hundred thousand men still fresh, and with cripples in every village—all sacrificed to the popular devotion to an idea, to a remote imagined good—it is impossible not to feel that the arguments addressed to the popular sense of justice, the popular sense of honor, the popular appreciation of the value of distant results, are, after all, the arguments which tell on the greatest number. The immediate loss or gain to each individual taxpayer, in a country as rich and growing as this is, of the payment or repudiation of the national debt, is, after all, so small that the material side of the question looks strangely insignificant beside the moral one. What makes repudiation most dreadful, is the moral condition it would indicate; and when one sees the small wits of "the moral wing" of the Republican party exercised in sneering at the idea of a national conscience, and such people as General Butler offering himself again to the suffrages of a Massachusetts constituency with the air of a Christian martyr, one feels that the question, "Will it pay?" is, after all, not the greatest question of the day, but—Can this Government be conducted successfully on principles of unmitigated rascality?

218 & 220
S. FRONT ST.

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.

218 & 220
S. FRONT ST.

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,
FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND,
Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.
ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,
Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.
Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, *in bond* at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES ABOUT TO LEAVE THE city for their country houses or the sea-shore will find it greatly to their advantage, before purchasing elsewhere, to examine

The Extensive Stock, at Greatly Reduced Prices, of

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET
GIRARD ROW.

Comprising a complete assortment for personal or household use, of

LACES, EMBROIDERIES HANDKERCHIEFS PUFFED, REVERED AND TUCKED MUSLINS, CAMBRICS, JACONETS, PIQUES, and WHITE GOODS, in every variety.

VEILS AND VEIL MATERIALS of every description, together with an extensive assortment of

HOUSEHOLD LINENS,
AT TEMPTING PRICES
In every width and quality.

SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE, SHEETING, & TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, FLANNELS, DIMITIES FOR SPREADS, AND FURNITURE COVERS, MARSEILLES, HONEYCOMB, AND OTHER SPREADS, TOWELS AND TOWELLING IN DAMASK AND HUCKABACK, SUMMER BLANKETS, TABLE COVERS, ETC.

ALSO SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE AND SHEETING MUSLINS.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET,
GIRARD ROW.
8 19

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. 8 4 ½

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands,
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts from one to several feet wide; Paulling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 103 JONES' Alley
3 6]

WINES, ETC.

SONOMA WINE COMPANY.

Established for the sale of
PURE CALIFORNIA WINES.

This Company offer for sale pure California Wines,
WHITE, CLARET,
CATAWBA, PORT,
SHERRY, MUSCATEL,
ANGELICA, CHAMPAGNE,
AND
PURE GRAPE BRANDY,
wholesale and retail, all of their own growing, and warranted to contain nothing but the pure juice of the grape.
Depot, No. 29 BANK Street, Philadelphia.
HAHN & QUAIN, Agents 8 6 1mrp

JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR.,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,
IMPORTER OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
FOR THE SALE OF
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 11

LUMBER.

1868. SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR. 1868.

1868. FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1868.

1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1868.

1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.

1868. SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1868.

1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.

1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868.

1868. CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1868.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
No. 2500 SOUTH Street.
1 1½

F. H. WILLIAMS,
SEVENTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN
OFFERS FOR SALE
PATTERN LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
EXTRA SEASONED PANEL PLANK.
BUILDING LUMBER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
CAROLINA 4-4 and 5-4 FLOORING.
HEMLOCK JOISTS, ALL SIZES.
CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS BUNCH SHINGLES, PLASTERING LATH, POSTS,
ALSO,
A FULL LINE OF
WALNUT AND OTHER HARD WOODS.
LUMBER WORKED TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE. 7 27 mwf2m

T. P. GALVIN & CO.,
LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,
BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,
(SO CALLED), PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.

Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATOC SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuth

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY.

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL, NOS. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH Street.
ESLER & BRO., PROPRIETORS.
Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Brackets, and Wood Mouldings
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, AND WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12]

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 16]

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

THE GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.—Yesterday afternoon the regular stated meeting of the Guardians of the Poor was held at the Almshouse, President Whitall in the chair.

The House Agent reported the census of the House on Saturday, Aug. 15, 1868, as follows:—Number in the House at 12 o'clock, 2967; same time last year, 2822; increase, 145; admitted, within the last two weeks, 216; births, 7; deaths, 31; discharged, 150; eloped, 37; indentured, 2; number of persons granted lodgings within the last two weeks, 29; meals, 150.

The House receipts were reported at $4815. The Outdoor Agent reported having collected for the support cases, $1693·75.

The storekeeper reported that since his last report he had received 103 lumps of butter, the net weight of which was 93¾ pounds.

The Steward's requisitions were read and approved. The Committee on ventilation laid before the Board proposals for heating and ventilating the House.

Mr. Haines moved that the committee be instructed to procure one of Wiegand's patent boilers. His motion gave rise to an animated discussion, which was engaged in by Messrs. Nickerson, Brown, Keyser, and Armstrong. Mr. Armstrong moved to recommit, which motion was lost. A motion to postpone was also lost. The subject was, on motion, referred back to the committee with power to act.

Mr. Armstrong moved that in future the meetings of the Board be held at the Almshouse, at 3 o'clock. Carried.

The manufacturer's requisitions were read and approved, after which the Board adjourned.

CORNER-STONE LAID.—The corner-stone of the Fifth Reformed Presbyterian Church was laid yesterday afternoon on the lot on York street, above Frankford road. A large platform was erected for the speakers, and the congregation. The religious exercises were engaged in by Rev. Drs. Wylie, Sterrett, Eva, Ewing, and McAuley, and ex-Governor Pollock, and G. H. Stuart, Esqs. The building will be 108 feet deep and 68 feet front. It will be constructed of brick, the front being ornamented. The basement will be divided into a lecture and Sunday-school rooms, and four class-rooms. The audience chamber, on the second floor, will be 68 by 86 feet, and will have accommodations to seat 1200 persons.

The ceremony of laying the corner stone was performed by the pastor, Rev. Dr. McAuley. The metal box placed in the stone contained a copy of the Holy Bible, Scripture psalms, Westminster and Church catechisms, Confession of Faith, Directory for Worship, Constitution and History of the United States, and religious papers, with other documents. The building will cost about $40,000.

THE BOARD OF SURVEYORS.—This body held a stated meeting yesterday. Applications for sewers in the following-named streets were granted:—On Broad street, from Oxford to Jefferson streets; on Spring Garden street, between Seventh and Marshall streets; on North and West College avenue, north of Twenty-fifth street; one on Eighth street, between Reed and Tasker streets; on Main street, Germantown, between Mill and Armat streets. Several small drains for the use of private property were also authorized.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—At the Convention of the Democratic citizens of the Tenth Ward, held last evening at Broad and Race streets, Jacob Spillman was nominated for Common Council; Oliver Braden and John Leatherman, School Directors; and Richard Hayden for the office of Assessor.

THE ENGLISH CRICKETERS.—The All England Eleven will sail for this country September 2, next. They will play matches in Boston, Montreal, New York, and in this city, with the best twenty-two of each place. They are coming out by invitation of the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Young America clubs of this city, and the St. George Club, of New York.

The Intelligence of Insects and Fishes.

Ernest Mensalt, a new champion for the Intelligence of Animals, has revived the discussion in a book full of facts and inferences which, if not all new, are to the point. We take an example or two of what the smallest and dullest of them—fleas and fish—can do:—

There were industrious fleas before our time. Baron Walckenaer (who died in 1452), saw with his own eyes, for sixpence, in the Place de la Bourse, Paris, four learned fleas perform the manual exercise, standing upright on their hind legs, with a splinter of wood to serve for a pike. Two other fleas dragged a golden carriage, with a third flea holding a whip on the box for coachman. Another pair dragged a cannon. The flea horses were harnessed by a golden chain fastened to their hind legs, which was never taken off. They had lived in this way two years and a half, without any mortality among them, when Walckenaer saw them. They took their meals on their keeper's arm. Their feats were performed on a plate of polished glass. When they were sulky and refused to work, the man, instead of whipping them, held a bit of lighted charcoal over their backs, which very soon brought them to their senses.

But of what use is cleverness without a heart? The flea has strong maternal affections. She lays her eggs in the crannies of floors, in the bedding of animals, and on babies' night-clothes. When the helpless, transparent larvæ appear, the mother flea feeds them as the dove does its young, by discharging into their mouths the contents of her stomach. Grudge her not, therefore, one small drop of blood; for you it is nothing but a flea-bite; for her it is the life of her beloved offspring.

While pleading, however, for the flea, we cannot do as much for the bug, though he is gifted with fuller developed intelligence. An inquisitive gentleman, wishing to know how the bug became aware of human presence, tried the following experiment:—He got into a bed suspended from the ceiling without any tester, in the middle of an unfurnished room. He then placed on the floor a bug, which guided, probably, by smell, pondered the means of reaching the bed. After deep reflection, it climbed up the wall, travelled straight across the ceiling to the spot immediately over the bed, and then dropped plump on the observer's nose. Was this, or was it not, an act of intelligence?

The Fish belongs to the great Flathead family. The same sort of platitude which you see in his person doubtless extends to the whole of his character. You have met him somewhere in human shape, one of those pale faced, wishy-washy gentlemen, whose passions have extinguished all heart and feeling. You often find them in diplomatic regions, and can't tell whether they are fish or flesh. But if their mental powers are less developed, their term of existence is more extended. They gain in longevity what they lose in warmth of temperament.

Nevertheless, the skill with which the stickleback constructs his nest is now a matter of natural history. Other fishes display an address which we acquire only by long and constant practice. One fellow with a muzzle prolonged into a narrow tube (which he uses as a popgun), prowls about the banks of the tidal rivers. On spying a fly on the water weeds, he slyly swims up till he gets within five or six feet of it. He then shoots it with water from his proboscis, never failing to bring down his game. A Governor of the hospital at Batavia, doubting the fact, though attested by credible witnesses, procured some of these fish to watch their pranks. He stuck a fly on a pin at the end of a stick, and placed it so as to attract their notice. To his great delight, they shot it with their water-guns, for which he rewarded them with a treat of insects.

The pike has proved himself not only intelligent, but even capable—disbelieving it who will—of gratitude.

"While living at Durham," says Dr. Warwick, "I took a walk one evening in Lord Stamford's park. On reaching a pond in which fish were kept ready for use, I observed a fine pike of some six pounds weight. At my approach he darted away like an arrow. In his hurry he knocked his head against an iron hook fixed in a post in the water, fracturing his skull and injuring the optic nerve on one side of his head. He appeared to suffer terrible pain; he plunged into the mud, floundered hither and thither, and at last leaping out of the water, fell on the bank. On examination a portion of the brain was seen protruding through the fractured skull.

"This I carefully restored to its place, making use of a small silver toothpick to raise the splinters of broken bone. The fish remained quiet during the operation; when it was over he plunged into the pond. At first, his sufferings appeared to be relieved; but in the course of a few minutes he began rushing right and left until he again leaped out of the water.

"I called the keeper, and with his assistance applied a bandage to the fracture. That done, we restored him to the pond, and left him to his fate. Next morning, as soon as I reached the water's edge, the pike swam to meet me quite close to the bank, and laid his head upon my feet. I thought this an extraordinary proceeding. Without further delay I examined the wound, and found it was healing nicely. I then strolled for some time by the side of the pond. The fish swam after me, following my steps and turning as I turned.

"The following day I brought a few young friends with me to see the fish. He swam towards me as before. Little by little he became so tame as to come to my whistle, and eat out of my hand. With other persons, on the contrary, he continued as shy and wild as ever."

—The Prince Imperial, who is said to have remarkable artistic taste, considering his age, recently rode to Thomery, attended by his equerry, M. Bachon, and paid Mad'lle Rosa Bonheur a visit of three hours, during which he showed the greatest interest in the specimens of various races of domestic animals which that distinguished lady has collected around her; and with each of which she is as familiar as any of her own farm servants. She never wears her cross of the *Legion d'Honneur*, but shows to the privileged few whom she admits to her intimacy the *robe de chambre* to which the Empress fastened the ribbon and cross on the day when she unexpectedly drove to Thomery, and surprised her in her morning costume.

—Some ingenious blacking-maker has gotten up a championship shining match between ambitious bootblacks of Massachusetts.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5 13	MOON SETS	7 29
SUN SETS	6 54	HIGH WATER	1 51

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES T. YOUNG,
COATES WALTON,
THOMAS POTTER,
} MONTHLY COMMITTEE

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Siberia	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 4
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 5
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 5
Saxonia	Southampton	New York	Aug. 7
China	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 8
Bellona	London	New York	Aug. 8
Deutschland	Southampton	New York	Aug. 11
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 11
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 12
Pereire	Havre	New York	Aug. 13
Hammonia	Southampton	New York	Aug. 14
FOR EUROPE.			
Cimbria	New York	Hamburg	Aug. 18
Russia	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 19
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 19
China	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 20
Union	New York	Bremen	Aug. 20
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 22
Northern Light	New York	Bremen	Aug. 22
Hibernia	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 22
Atalanta	New York	London	Aug. 22
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Aug. 22
Saxonia	New York	Hamburg	Aug. 25
Etna	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 25
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 29
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Aug. 20
Guiding Star	New York	Aspinwall	Aug. 20
Columbia	New York	Havana	Aug. 20
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Aug. 22
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Sept. 1

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr J. W. Everman, Palmer, Lynn, Weld, Nagle & Co.
St'r R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Br. brig Alex. Williams, Rabboni, 60 days from Genoa, with marble, rags, etc., to V. A. Sartori.

Schr Mary Ella, Thomas, 11 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to Knight & Sons.

Schr A. Ryerson, Houghton, 10 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.

Schr Clara Jane, Parker, 12 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.

Schr C. F. Carver, Carver, 4 days from Calais, with lumber to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr A. Gardner, Hammond, from Harwichport, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.

Schr N. & H. Gould, Crowell, from Boston, with mdse. to D. Cooper.

Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Zouave, Short, 1 day from Jordan's Creek, with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr H. Allen, Tatem, from Saco, with ice to captain.

Schr Mary Adeline, Nickerson, from Baltimore.

Schr E. Amsden, Smith, from Salem.

Schr D. H. Merriman, Tracey, from Indian River.

Schr L. Q. C. Wishart, Mason, from Newport.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Lady of the Lake, Ingraham, 6 hours from Cape May, with passengers to captain. Passed in the bay, barque Cardenas, from Havana, and a lumber laden brig, name not ascertained.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Westmoreland, Hammond, cleared at St. John, N. F., 14th inst., for Liverpool.

Steamship Whirlwind, Geer, hence, at Providence 15th inst.

Barque Advance, reported from Shields for Philadelphia, was spoken 15th inst. by a New York pilot boat.

Barque Leader, Warkmeister, from Rotterdam for Philadelphia, was spoken 14th inst., lat. 39 51, lon. 72 11.

Barque Ariel, Douglas, at Trinidad, Cuba, about 28th ult., loading for Philadelphia.

Brig Union, Hill, hence, at Calais 12th inst.

Brig Annie Augusta (Creighton reported as master), hence, at Guantanamo 8th ult., to discharge part of her cargo and proceed to St. Jago.

Schr W. H. Tiers, Hoffman, hence, at Charleston 14th inst.

Schrs Clara Montgomery, Borden; H. S. Brooks, Lane; Mary Price, Garrison; Kenduskeag, Mitchell; W. F. Phelps, Cranmer; C. Young, Young; Lena Hunter, Sheppard; E. Nickerson, Nickerson; A. J. Dyer, Dyer; Honest Abe, Conary; Pearl, Pinkham; and Everglade, Clark, hence at Boston 15th inst.

Schr C. W. May, Kinney, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 15th inst.

Schr Ada S. Allen, Owen, hence, at Newburyport 15th inst.

Schrs Pennsylvania, Smith, and O. H. Tolley, Bunting, hence at Richmond 15th inst.

Schrs J. P. McDermott, Murles, and Morning Star, Lynch, hence for Providence at New York 15th inst.

Schr Edwin, Tuttle, from Bridgeport for Philadelphia at New York 15th inst.

Schrs Undine, Martin, hence for Wareham, and Hazleton, Gardner, hence for Taunton, at New York 16th inst.

Schr N. H. Skinner, Phillips, hence, at Providence 14th inst.

Schr Trade Wind, Corson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 14th inst.

Schr Lucia B. Ives, Bowditch, hence, at Providence 15th inst.

Schr Wm. C. Atwater, for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 15th inst.

Schr Wm. B. Marshman, Christie, hence, at Norfolk 13th inst.

Schr Rescue, Kelly, from Providence, at Bristol 13th inst., for Philadelphia, after going on the railway.

Schrs Alligator, Robinson, from Westport, and J. D. Ingraham, Dickinson, from Hartford, both for Philadelphia, at New York 16th inst.

MEDICAL.

IMPORTANT TO INVALIDS.

IRON IN THE BLOOD.

A PERMANENT TONIC,

WITHOUT ALCOHOL.

HEALTH FOR THE SICK.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK.

VIGOR FOR THE FEEBLE.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP, *a Protected Solution of the Protoxide of Iron*, strikes at the root of disease by supplying the blood with its VITAL PRINCIPLE OR LIFE ELEMENT, IRON, giving *Strength*, *Vigor*, and *New Life* to the whole system.

PERUVIAN SYRUP	Is a Protoxide of Iron.
PERUVIAN SYRUP	Makes the Weak Strong.
PERUVIAN SYRUP	Contains no Alcohol.
PERUVIAN SYRUP	Builds up the Broken-down.
PERUVIAN SYRUP	Cures the Dyspepsia.
PERUVIAN SYRUP	Invigorates the Brain.
PERUVIAN SYRUP	Cures Female Weaknesses.
PERUVIAN SYRUP	Cures Spring Debility.
PERUVIAN SYRUP	Vitalizes and Purifies the Blood.
PERUVIAN SYRUP	Restores the Vigor of Youth.
PERUVIAN SYRUP	Is Pleasant to take.

Being free from Alcohol in any form, its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent.

Stimulants only afford temporary relief, and have the same effect as giving a tired horse the whip instead of oats. The true way is to invigorate the debilitated system by supplying the blood with its Life Element—IRON, thereby infusing strength, vigor and new life into all parts of the system, and building up an IRON CONSTITUTION.

Thousands have been changed by the use of this remedy, from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy, and happy men and women, and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

PRICE.

Large Bottles, (24 oz.) $2·00, or 3 for $5·00.
Small Bottles, (10 oz). $1·00, or 6 for $5·00.

If your Druggist does not keep it, send direct to me, and it will be forwarded promptly by express.

A 32 page pamphlet sent *free* to any address.

CAUTION—In purchasing the PERUVIAN SYRUP, be particular to get the *Genuine*, and not one of the many Alcoholic Elixirs of Peruvian Bark, or Bark and Iron. See that Peruvian Syrup is blown in the glass.

J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor,

No. 36 DEY Street, New York.

For Sale in Philadelphia by

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
No. 602 ARCH Street,

FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,

AND BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY. 7 1 3m

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DELAWARE BREAKWATER.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 209 S. SIXTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA, August 13, 1868.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this Office until the 10th day of September, 1868, for the Stone necessary for the completion of the Delaware Breakwater.

It is to be distinctly understood that the quantity of stone of each class, specified herein, may be increased or diminished by the United States, if necessary.

CLASS 1. Some 12,000 tons, of 2240 pounds each, are required. Of this amount, about four-fifths, to be in blocks of not less than two tons each, nor over five and one-half tons; the remainder, in blocks of upwards of one fourth of a ton.

All stones of this class to be delivered at such points of the works as may be designated by the United States agents.

CLASS 2. Some 15,000 tons of stone, in pieces of less than one-fourth ton in weight, are required, to be thrown overboard in accordance with the instructions of the United States agents, near the extremities of the works, in water not less than twenty feet in depth.

All stones sent to be of the hardest and most durable quality, free from seams, etc.; to be subject to rigid inspection, and will be received or not as the Engineer or United States agents shall find them to accord or not, as to quality and size, with the above description. None can be sent from quarries condemned heretofore.

The rate of delivery of each class of stone to be regulated by the Engineer in charge. The delivery of either class, or of both, if desired, to commence upon approval of contract, and to be completed by October 1st, 1869.

The proposals will state the rate per ton of 1st Class of stones delivered at the works, as above; also separately, the rate both per ton, and per perch of twenty-five cubic feet, of stones of the 2d Class delivered in place, overboard.

In general stones should not be sent in vessels drawing over ten feet.

A reservation of twenty per centum, on payments will be made during the delivery of stone contracted for.

Each proposal must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures are to be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to, as being good and sufficient security, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

For blank forms of proposals and other information apply at this office.

Envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals for Stone for Delaware Breakwater."

Bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, September 10, 1868. Bidders are invited to be present.

C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
Lt.-Col. of Engineers.

8 17 6t

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
No. 27 West HOUSTON Street, New York.
AUGUST 18, 1868.

IMPROVEMENT OF HELL GATE, N. Y.

Sealed Proposals for the removal of the rocks known as "Frying Pan" and "Pot Rock," situated in Hell Gate, East river, will be received at this Office until noon of September 21, 1868.

These rocks must be removed to a depth of twenty-five feet mean low water and the debris deposited where the Engineer may direct.

The estimated cubic contents of "Frying Pan" to be removed are 1361·8 cubic yards, over an area of 1224·2 square yards. The estimated cubic contents of "Pot Rock" to be removed are 576·1 cubic yards, over an area of 1502·2 square yards.

Bids must state separately the sums asked for the removal of "Frying Pan" and "Pot Rock," and payments will be made when one entire rock shall be removed amounting to the entire sum agreed upon for that rock, less a reservation of ten (10) per cent., to be paid when the entire work is done.

As new and more detailed surveys will be made of these rocks, the accepted bids may be increased or diminished in amount according as the quantity of work shown by the new surveys shall be greater or less than that deduced from existing surveys; and the amount of work in the removal of these rocks will be held to be proportional to the product of the surface into the cube contents.

All calculations of area and cubic contents will be taken from the official maps of this office, and will be accepted as correct by both parties.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of two responsible persons that the bidder will execute a contract.

Forms of proposals and of guaranties can be obtained at this office.

The United States reserves to itself the right of contracting for the removal of one only of these rocks should this be deemed advisable.

Proposals should be indorsed upon the envelope "Proposals for Removing Rocks at Hell Gate."

Drawings of these rocks can be inspected at this office.

Proposals should state likewise the time asked for the removal of these rocks.

JOHN NEWTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel Engineers,
Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

8 13 6t

PROPOSALS FOR CORN MEAL.

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY SUBSISTENCE,
FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT,
RICHMOND, Va., August 15, 1868.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until TUESDAY, August 25, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the United States Subsistence Department with all the Corn Meal that may be required from the 1st proximo to the 31st of December, 1868. (four months.)

The Meal to be delivered in good sound flour barrels, at the United States Subsistence Depot at such times and in such quantities as may be required, after five days' notice.

No samples are required with the bids, as only fresh ground, bolted, white Corn Meal of the very best quality will be received.

Bids must state the price per pound, or per 100 pounds net; and no allowance will be made for barrels, nor for any loss in delivery.

Payment will be made at the end of each month for Corn Meal accepted during the month.

The successful bidder will be required to give ample security for the faithful fulfilment of this contract.

Proposals should be plainly endorsed "Proposals for Corn Meal," and addressed to the undersigned.

W. A. ELDERKIN,
Bvt. Maj. and Chief Com. of Subsistence,
First Military District.

Office No. 1215 Cary street, Commercial Block, Richmond, Va. 8 18 6t

GOVERNMENT SALES.

OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR, FOURTH DISTRICT.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15, 1868.

Will be sold at public auction, on MONDAY, the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Wharf of Messrs. Posey & Jones, Wilmington, Delaware, the naked HULL of the steamer GENERAL PUTNAM, as she now lies.

Immediately after, there will be sold at the yard of Messrs. E. & C. Moore, foot of FOURTH Street, Wilmington, Delaware, a quantity of old YELLOW METAL, about 2000 pounds (more or less.)

Terms—Cash, and articles to be removed immediately after the sale.

By order of the Light-House Board.

W. H. GARDNER, U. S. N.,
Light-House Inspector.

8 17 7t

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

H. S. K. C.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

5 27 p NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

11 2

GAS FIXTURES.

JOHN J. WEAVER. J. SELLERS PENNOCK.

WEAVER & PENNOCK,
PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,
No. 37 NORTH SEVENTH STREET,
Philadelphia.

Country Seats fitted up with Gas and Water, in first-class style. An assortment of Brass and Iron Lift and Force Pumps constantly on hand.

LEAD BURNING AND CHEMICAL PLUMBING.

N. B.—Water Wheels supplied to the trade and others at reasonable prices. 7 31 1m

---

GAS FIXTURES.—
MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA,
No. 718 CHESNUT Street,

manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering, and repairing gas-pipes.

All work warranted. 3 11

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—
Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street.
Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS

SEVENTEEN MILLIONS.

Short Term, Perpetual, Floating, and Rent Policies issued on favorable terms.

Office, No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

ATWOOD SMITH
6 15 6m GENERAL AGENT.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, Southeast corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the World.

INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriages to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
On merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$201,000·00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400·00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	52,562·50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans	18,000·00
7000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4270·00
5,000	300 shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800·00
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000·00
20,000	80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000·00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900·00
$1,101,400 par.	Market value, Cost, $1,089,679·26.	$1,102,802·50
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for insurance made	219,135·67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	43,384·35
	Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $5076·00; estimated value	3,017·00
	Cash in Bank $103,017·10 Cash in Drawer 298·52	103,315·62
		$1,507,605·15

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	James C. Hand,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
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Joseph H. Seal,	William C. Ludwig,
Theophilus Paulding,	Jacob P. Jones,
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Edward Lafourcade,	J. B. Semple, "
Jacob Riegel,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 30

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,

$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893·89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846·20

UNSETTLED CLAIMS.	INCOME FOR 1868
$33,693·22	$350,000·00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards	Thomas Sparks,
Isaac Lea,	William S. Grant,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.

Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12

INSURE AT HOME

IN THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance COMPANY,

No. 921 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

ASSETS, $2,000,000.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.

MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18]

JAMES TRAQUAIR	PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES	VICE-PRESIDENT
JNO. W. HORNOR	A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS	SECRETARY

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000 PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or on 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among the policy holders.

Moneys received at interest and paid on demand.

Authorized by the charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee, or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
	CHARLES F. COFFIN.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. B. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 5 28

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
Lessees .... WM. E. SINN & CO.
Managers .... JARRETT & PALMER.

THIS EVENING,

Will be presented, in a most elaborate style, the greatest Spectacular Extravaganza ever presented to the American public, entitled

THE WHITE FAWN.

In which will appear

JARRETT & PALMER'S COMBINED PARISIAN AND VIENNESE BALLET TROUPES.

First appearance in this city of

MAD'LLES BONFONTI, SOHLKE, ARRION, INVERNIZZI, CEREBELLE, OBERTI, MAZZARI, FRANCISCO, PINZUTTI, and LA PETITE SCHLAGER.

SUPPORTED BY 40 CORYPHEES

And a Grand Corps de Ballet.

THE SCENERY IS THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND COSTLY

Ever presented at any theatre in the world.

THE COSTUMES

are the most brilliant ever seen in America.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle and Parquet	75 cents
Orchestra Seats	$1
Family Circle	25 cents.

NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR RESERVED SEATS.

SATURDAY—FAMILY MATINEE.

Doors open at 7·15. Curtain rises at 8. 8 17 tf

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. CORNER Ninth and Walnut streets. Begins at 8.

THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, August 18, 1868,

J. E. McDONOUGH'S BLACK CROOK.

Second appearance of the celebrated star Premiere,

MAD'LLE MORARANT,

Second appearance of the celebrated Maitre de Ballet,

SIG. CARDELLA.

GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,

THE GREATEST COMBINATION OF ARTISTS IN THE COUNTRY.

MAD'LLES MORARANT, DIANI, LEAH, WENDEL, ALEXANDRENA, BARRETTA, AND PANZRIA.

THE ORIGINAL FRENCH CAN-CAN.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,

In Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TILLINGHAST & HILT'S

INSURANCE ROOMS,

JOS. TILLINGHAST. DAVID B. HILT

No. 409 WALNUT St.

AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS FOR

Home Fire Insurance Company,
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co.,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Yonkers and New York Insurance Co.,
NEW YORK

Peoples' Fire Insurance Company,
WORCESTER, MASS.

Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Guardian Fire Insurance Company,
NEW YORK

Lumberman's Fire Insurance Co.,
CHICAGO, ILL

Insurance effected at LOWEST RATES.
All losses promptly and liberally adjusted at their

Office, No. 409 WALNUT Street,
5 9½ PHILADELPHIA.

INSURE AT HOME.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 426 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

CHARTERED CAPITAL,	$500,000
PAID IN CAPITAL,	$100,000

NO LOSSES OR DEBTS.

Insure against loss or damage by Fire on Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and all other Insurable property, and also take Marine, Canal, and Inland Navigation Risks at the lowest rates consistent with security.

W. E. OWENS, President.
NATHAN HAINES, Secretary. [5 18 3m
BENJ. F. O'BRYON, Surveyor.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. E. Owens,	Arthur Maginnis,
Hon. Geo. V. Lawrence,	Wm. W. Fenner,
Hon. Stephen T. Wilson,	Dr. M. McEwen,
James V. Kirk,	Nathan Haines,
R. C. Worthington,	Thomas Williams,
Wm. R. Cressan,	Howard A. Mickle,
John Smick,	J. Kemp Bartlett,
Edward N. Grattan,	Chas. F. McDonald.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA,

No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, . $2,001,266·72.
$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
Richard D. Wood,	John P. White,
S. Morris Waln,	Louis C. Madeira.
John Mason.	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25½

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30½

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of AGNES H. WILLIAMSON alias Pettinas, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first account of JOSEPH J. DORAN, administrator of the estate of said ——— ———, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, August 25, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 118 S. SIXTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

THOMAS R. ELCOCK,
Auditor.

8 13 thstu5t

ESTATE OF ANNA CATHARINE AMOS, Deceased.

Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned upon the above Estate, all persons indebted thereto will make payment, and those having claims present them to

JACOB SPIELMAN, Executor,
No. 2100 VINE Street.

7 21 tu6t

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1868.

About Spain.

The recent intelligence from Spain as to the recall of Espartero has revived some interest in Spanish history. It was only recently that we remarked how much more interesting history was than fiction, and could history be always written in the interesting and picturesque style of Michelet, Macaulay, Froude, Hallam, and some others of the modern school, it ought to occasion as great a run at the various libraries as is continually being done for trashy novels. The history of nearly all countries would furnish tints for good historical painters. Spanish history has been particularly seized on by various writers of the school we have referred to. With Americans it seems to have been considerable of a favorite. Washington Irving, Mr. Prescott, and Mr. Ticknor have done much in the way of elucidating Spanish history. Such writers are too well known to be particularly referred to here.

A considerable discussion was raised at the hypothesis, put forth by the late Mr. Buckle, in his history of Civilization in England, that much of the superstitious element inherent in the Spanish character was owing to the frequency of earthquakes and volcanic eruptions in that country. Be that as it may, that such was the chief characteristic of the Spaniard, is notorious, and yet what a territory did the then monarchs rule over! Take the reign of Philip the Second. In Europe Philip ruled Spain, Portugal, the Netherlands on both sides of the Rhine, Franche Compté, Roussillon, the Milanese, and the two Sicilies. In Asia he possessed the Phillipines, and all the conquests which the Portuguese had made previously. In America his dominions extended on each side of the equator into the temperate zone. His power over Europe was greater than Napoleon's subsequently became.

But at the end of another century this greatness was gone. Spain had lost Holland, Portugal, Artois, Roussillon, and Franche Compté, But worse than the loss of territory, she had lost her commerce, from that miserable mismanagement which has continued almost ever since. So complete a picture is that period of what, as we have just remarked, has since been the condition of that unhappy country, that we cannot refrain from transcribing a most eloquent historian's account:—"Murders were committed in the face of day with perfect impunity. Bravoes and discarded serving-men with swords at their sides, swaggered every day through the most public streets and squares of the capital, disturbing the public peace and setting at defiance the ministers of Justice." The finances were in frightful disorder. Our readers will doubtless remember that only very recently a London banking firm advanced a quarter of a million pounds sterling on account of a new loan offered in the London market, and it failed to be taken, the Spanish Government boldly pocketed this sum and gave the owners no redress.

Spanish history since that time is a continual record of weakness and bad government Napoleon attempted to destroy the old Bourbon Government, and when the French branch of that family were reinstated, France then sent a French army, under the Duke D'Angouleme, to restore despotism and the Inquisition, which had temporarily been abrogated. What will be the future of that country? Will not the light of civilization be reflected into that benighted region? Mr. Buckle took a most desponding view. He says that, while even barbarous countries are improving, Spain sleeps on untroubled, unheeding, impassive, receiving no impressions from the rest of the world, and making no impressions upon it. She is proud in continuing everything of which she should be ashamed. She is proud of the antiquity of her opinions, proud of her orthodoxy, proud of the strength of her faith, proud of her immeasurable and childish credulity, proud of her unwillingness to amend either her creed or her customs, proud of her hatred of heretics, and proud of the undying vigilance with which she has baffled their efforts to obtain a full and legal establishment on her soil.

This is, indeed, gloomy enough; but although education, among other things, has been backward enough in Spain, we can scarcely bring ourselves to believe that she is destined ever to remain in her present torpor. It seems scarcely possible that while progress is exercising such sway among, we may say, nearly all the nations of the earth, Spain should remain entirely isolated from its influence. Let us at least hope that the spirit of the age will make itself felt in that land so favored by nature, and so corrupted by man. With all due deference to the late Mr. Buckle's opinion on this point, we must be permitted to hope that he took too gloomy a view of some matters, and await yet the intelligence not buoyed too much with hope, of the introduction of free measures; even a free Constitution, which, of course, must be followed by one of the most powerful adjuncts of a free Constitution—a free press.

The Turf.

The racing season is over in England and New York, under the distinguished patronage of the blackleg Marquis of Hastings on the one hand, and the no less brilliant auspices of Mr. August Belmont on the other. And we must confess that if no means can be found for improving the morality of the turf in both countries, as well as restoring racing to its legitimate object, the improvement of the breed of horses, it would be no loss to society were the system to terminate with the season. It now, indeed, approximates that of the ring, and the conduct of the members of the noted British Boxers' Beneficent Association is quite as respectable as that of most of the patrons of the modern turf. The very pretext about the breed of horses is now scouted as a delusion, and the whole system has become one of swindling, cheating, fraud, and chicanery.

It is impossible to exaggerate the evil effects which English horse-racing now has upon the community. For weeks before a great race, such as that of the Derby or St. Leger, comes off, sweeps or pools are established at every tavern and pot-house in London, varying in amount from £1 to £1000. Servants are thus encouraged to plunder their masters, and apprentices to rob their employers' tills. Even the most degraded members of the community, including both sexes, contribute on these occasions; and the whole either goes into the pocket of the publican or his friends, into whose hands it is so arranged that the prizes shall fall, or that worthy refuses to pay on the ground that he cannot be forced by law, or finally—as happened in a noted case—that it is illegal, and his conscience will not permit him to part with the money.

But even if all goes well, and the best horse is brought to the post, it is almost the reverse of certain that he will win. "Tips" may be paid to any amount for previous information; but the owner may change the whole aspect of affairs in a moment, either by "scratching" his horse, or privately instructing his jockey to lose. The Marquis of Hastings openly did the former of these acts with one of his horses on the recent Derby, and he is strongly suspected of having been guilty of the other; though he himself accounts for the failure of "Lady Elizabeth," the first favorite, by alleging that she was drugged through the agency of one Chaplin, the son of a wealthy railway-carrier, whom he had jilted of a wife. This may have been true, but it only shows what sort of gentry these men are, and what crimes, in pursuit of their object, they will not hesitate to commit.

Again, if they lose, there is no certainty that their bets will be paid. The days when a man deliberately blew out his brains when he could not meet his engagements on the turf are now gone, and little discredit seems to attach to the name of "Levanter." Formerly this was an epithet which was considered to convey every species of opprobrium. But all this sensitiveness has now disappeared, especially from the upper ranks, and the Marquis of Hastings lately made his appearance upon the turf though he has notoriously for two years been insolvent or paid up only ten per cent. of his recent losses, while a "Weesher," or Greek in humbler life, received a proper beating or "bonnetting," in the shape of being dreadfully mauled and having the clothes torn from his person, with the view of proving that, if honor had forsaken the breasts of the higher circles, it still found shelter in the inferior ranks of men. The Duke of Hamilton and the Earl of Jersey have been equally ruined by horse-racing, though they have discharged their debts more honorably than the Marquis of Hastings. The former, a young man, lately came into possession of a fortune of £200,000 a year, and he signalized his accession by immediately offering the odds of £180,000 to £6000 against some particular horse. The liabilities of the latter are unknown, as he lost all the accumulated possessions of his ancestors in an hour, and both of them now find themselves paupers for life when they have little more than attained adolescence. It is against the introduction of such a system here, under the august auspices of Mr. Belmont, that we desire to protest. American racing was all very well when it was confined chiefly to trotting, as it thus raised a useful breed of animals.

"THE WHITE FAWN."

Its First Representation in this City.

The *White Fawn*, which was produced at the Chesnut Street Theatre last evening, for the first time, is an anomaly. If there were not so much of the spectacular, it might be classed as an *opera bouffe*, and if both song and spectacle were eliminated, it would pass very well for a broad farce. As it is, classification is impossible; and we are forced to unite with the management in styling it a grand spectacular and operatic extravaganza. It has a plot which, we are told, is borrowed from a famous French model known as *La Biche au Bois*. This plot is of the amphibious order, and partakes in its most essential features of the characteristics of the *Naiad Queen* and *Cinderella*, on which have been rung successively the changes of *The Black Crook* and *Cendrillon*. Ridiculous old mortals like "King Dingdong," and sentimental young mortals like "The Prince Leander," have been rendered familiar to the public in varying phases of their fortunes; while there is nothing of novelty in fairy queens whose realms are located in out-of-the-way places beneath the surface of the earth and water. Yet the plot has many novel features, and as it is very perplexing to the beholder, whose fancy is somewhat upset by the gorgeousness of spectacle and ballet, we give its outline for the benefit of those who puzzled their bewildered brains in vain last night, or may be disposed to do so in the future.

To begin, then, there is a prologue, in which is first presented the exterior of old "Dingdong's" palace. The name of this majestic personage is fully expressive of his character and functions. From every point of his variegated robe is suspended a tinkling bell, and when he straightens his well-rounded form and throws his scarlet mantle about his shoulders in mock heroic style, the ear is saluted with a rush of tinkling music. Like kings of fact and fancy before him, old "Dingdong" has a daughter born unto him, and wishing to infuse her life with a savor of romance, he invites the fairies round about to the baptismal rites. "Aquilina," the watery sovereign of an enchanted lake, is overlooked, and being of an exacting turn of mind, she suddenly starts up and creates no little consternation by asserting that, if the new-born princess is suffered to gaze upon the light of day before her sixteenth year is completed, some dire disaster will befall her. "Dingdong" sets his wits to work, and aided by fairy hands a tower from which the sunshine is excluded rises, as if by magic, and in this the princess is immured. Divers little sprites and gnomes, with diminutive hods and picks and saws, assist in its construction, the stage effect being very pleasing—in short, one of the most attractive that we have ever seen in this country. As the gorgeous handiwork of the fairies is revealed by the dissolving of the mists, the curtain falls and the prologue ends.

The second act is of a saffron hue. The yellow kingdom, to which it introduces us, is presided over by "Queen Saffronilla," a crotchety old lady, whose son and heir, the "Prince Leander," is as slight and as sentimental as need be. "Prince Leander" has long been of a melancholy turn of mind, from gazing on the portrait of the "Princess Graceful," old "Dingdong's" hopeful heiress, who is still immured in the dark tower. Her saffron majesty gives her consent to his wooing, which necessitates a rupture with the "Princess Alka," Queen of the Ebony Island, to whom he has been affianced in early youth. Thereupon "Lord Twaddledum," a model diplomat of the saffron order, is deputed as envoy to old "Dingdong's" Court. Thither he repairs, gains the consent of the tinkling king, and starts for the Saffron realm with the "Princess Graceful," closely immured in a darkened palanquin. The "Princess Alka" has sworn revenge, and follows up the escort; the palanquin is broken open by "Abdalla," her copper-colored enchanter; and, to "Prince Leander's" great grief, his affianced bride is transformed into a White Fawn by the first ray of sunshine which has smitten her delicate form. This melancholy affair happens just as the Prince, impatient to meet and greet his bride, encounters her escort; but before he can lose much flesh in vain regrets, the fairy "Ruby" comes gallantly to his rescue, and bestows upon him a talismanic ring, by which he is enabled to recall the fawn to her human form during the watches of the night.

A fawn by day and a languishing damsel by night—not an inexhaustible fountain of joy, certainly, but quite enough to keep a sentimental prince from utter despair. The still unappeased fairy of the lake, however, is not thus to be balked in her purpose. Disguised as a prince of some sort, though evidently not affiliated with the saffron dynasty, for she appears in brown leggings and blue tunic, while all the fashions of the realm tend to yellow, she turns up in the saffron kingdom and there entices "Finetta," waiting woman to the "Princess Graceful," to do a deed which none but a lovesick waiting-woman would be guilty of. "Lord Twaddledum" has been made custodian of the talismanic ring. Towards him "Finetta" has a yearning, and the wily "Aqualina" promises her success in her wooing if she will but wheedle him out of the ring. "Finetta," like her betters, is in a bad way, and enters into the plot. By sundry smirks and much cajolery, she gets a chance at "Twaddledum's" little fat hand, withdraws the ring, and in a sudden fit, after giving her lover a ducking in an impromptu bath-tub, casts the talisman into the lake.

The second act presents, in the graphic words of "Lord Twaddledum," a "pretty kettle of fish." The "Prince Leander" and his not overtrusty esquire have plunged bodily into the lake in search of the talisman, and when they gain the bottom they find themselves in the midst of dolphins, crabs, and lobsters, and divers other monsters of a "scaly" cast of countenance. They create a good impression on these fishy creatures, and succeed in regaining their sought treasure.

The third act represents the kingdom of "Alka," the ebony queen, and innumerable tribulations which need not be particularized are undergone therein by "Prince Leander" and his companion. Armed with the fairy talisman, all obstacles are eventually overcome. "Aqualina" and "Alka" are outwitted, little by little; the two fairies are brought to an understanding and co operate with each other, when it is found by "Aqualina" that her protege "Alka" is of a bloodthirsty and murderous turn of mind; finally the spell which dooms the "Princess Graceful" to the guise of a fawn by day is broken; and all goes merry as a marriage-bell in the realms of old "Dingdong" and "Saffronilla."

Fairy justice having been thus tempered with fairy mercy, and human hearts made glad thereby, the closing scene is revealed in the fourth act—a scene of dazzling gorgeousness, styled the "Realms of the Dragon-Fly." This scene is the grand culmination of the spectacular art, and certainly surpasses anything heretofore witnessed on the American stage. A description is impossible—to be appreciated it must be seen.

Interspersed throughout the different acts is the ballet, under the leadership of Bonfanti, Sohlke, and La Petite Schlager, the two first named being strangers to the Philadelphia public. It is unnecessary to particularize the schools of art to which they severally belong. Whatever of poetry there is in motion has been carefully studied and is faithfully depicted by them, and to those who admire the muscularity of art they can not but prove an irresistible attraction.

To the ballet, there could be, of course, but few impediments on a first night. But the spectacular and mechanical effects were not so exempt, and the clock marked five minutes past 12 when the curtain fell on the realms of the Dragon Fly. When we remember that the first representation of the piece at Niblo's Garden, New York, occupied the greater portion of the night, the facility and rapidity with which the machinery was manipulated last evening is deserving of commendation. In two or three evenings at the most, all hindrances will doubtless be overcome, and the performance be closed at a seasonable and reasonable hour.

The dramatic cast, which alone remains to be noticed, was unusually good. Miss Fannie Stockton, who has enjoyed an excellent reputation as a vocalist, appeared as "Aqualina," executing several airs very acceptably. Miss Lillie Eldridge, who assumed the character of "Prince Leander," did creditably well, but her voice is rather tame, and did not contrast well with Miss Stockton's. Miss Josie Orton, who was uproariously greeted on her reappearance, enacted the part of "Finetta" in a style which has of late become chronic with her. She is altogether too gushing. She understands her art thoroughly, but would profit much by being a little more subdued in both voice and manner. "Dolly" Davenport appeared as "Lord Twaddledum, Esq.," and was entirely unobjectionable, as was likewise Mr. J. W. Jennings as "King Dingdong." Mrs. George Boniface as the "Princess Alka," and Miss Sudlow as the "Princess Graceful," were both careful, the one being a little too languishing and the other a little too robust.

Such is the *White Fawn*, and it is a success from the first in this city. The management, supported by the prolific praise of the New York journals, have been extremely profuse in their promises, and the manner in which they have placed the *White Fawn* on the stage, is almost, if not quite a justification. The house was crowded last evening, and such will be the case until the piece is withdrawn.

MAGAZINES.—"Lippincott's," for September, is the best of several numbers. It contains a contribution by "Dallas Galbraith," a poem, "Sorrento," by Bayard Taylor, and a number of pleasantly written sketches. It is lighter than its predecessors and exceedingly readable. Duffield Ashmead sends us "Putnam's" for next month. It has two articles of real merit—"French Newspapers," and "Louis XVII and Eleazer Williams," growing out of the old question of "Have we a Bourbon among us?" It is fully up to the high standard maintained by that periodical.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE DEMON ASMODEUS WAS IMprisoned in a bottle, but modern art, more tasteful than ancient magic, has caught the fragrant spirit of the flowers, and caged it in crystal. Withdraw the stopper from a *flacon* of PHALON'S "FLOR DE MAYO," the new perfume for the handkerchief, and the breath of the aromatic captive will pervade the air. Sold by all Druggists. 1t

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT Sunburn, Freckles, and keep the skin white and beautiful use WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb as a toilet soap. Sold by all Druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT. No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 24¾

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NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of $1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent, interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor.

S. BRADFORD,

5 28 1G Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, June 30, and be reopened on THURSDAY, July 16, 1868.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of national and State taxes; payable on Common Stock on and after JULY 15 to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th instant. All payable at this office.

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References—Right Rev. Bishop Wood, Philadelphia; Right Rev. Bishop Domenec, Pittsburg; and Rev. T. S. Reynolds, Loretto. Music (piano and use of instrument), $25. 8 18 2m

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST AND JUNIPER Streets.

The Autumnal Session will open on MONDAY, September 7. Applications for admission may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.

JAMES W. ROBINS, M. A.,

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Miss BONNEY and Miss DILLAYE will reopen their Boarding and Day School (Thirty-seventh Session), September 16, at No. 1615 Chesnut street. Particulars from circulars. 8 10 to 10 1

PIANO.—MR. V. VON AMSBERG WILL RESume his Lessons September 14, No. 254 South FIFTEENTH Street. 8 15 1m*

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NOTICE.—THE PARTNERSHIP BEtween the undersigned and LANNING FOREPAUGH, trading as "RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH," has not been dissolved as announced in Saturday's papers. The business will be conducted as heretofore until further notice.

1t* WILLIAM B. RICHMOND.

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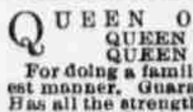

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SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE. 6 18 3m

GROCERIES, ETC.

CLARET WINES.

700 CASES OF CLARET WINES,

Of different grades, imported by us in wood, and bottled in our own establishment.

ALSO, HOCK WINES,

AT LOW PRICES.

ALSO,

Longworth's Sparkling and Still Wines,

At the same prices as in Cincinnati.

These Wines, light and pure, are strongly reccommended FOR SUMMER USE.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

Importers of fine Wines, Brandies and Cordials,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,

6 16 tuths PHILADELPHIA.

40 CENTS.—THE BEST ROASTED COFFEE ever sold in Philadelphia, at WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

30 CENTS.—GOOD STRONG ROASTED COFFEE at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

55 CENTS.—JAVA COFFEE, IN LARGE Government sacks at WILSON'S.

ENGLISH CHICKORY, FOR MAKING Coffee rich and strong. For sale at WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT street.

80 CENTS PER POUND.—GOOD STRONG BLACK TEA. WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

ORANGE PEKOE AND ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA, at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

SIFTINGS FROM THE BEST TEAS IN THE CITY, for sale to-day at WILSON'S. [6 18thstu3t

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,

FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at

6 24tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

TO LET.—MARKET STREET STORE.—Old-established Wholesale Dry Goods Stand, No. 421 MARKET Street, six stories. Immediate possession. Lower floor and cellar may be had separately. 8 15 3t*

NEW YORKISMS.

From our own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.

Only a few weeks more will elapse before the parsons, fresh returned from the watering-places, will have selected for their opening discourses the standard text of the harvest being past, the summer ended, and godless congregations not saved. And, indeed, the regularity with which the churches and the theatres are simultaneously closed for the summer season, and reopened for the fall and winter, seems fairly to challenge a criticism by no means flattering to the pious zeal of the preachers. Notwithstanding the amazing number of churches which Brooklyn possesses, the stayer-at-home would be puzzled to find more than two or three of his favorite ones open. But then the question arises, have not the preachers as good a right as the players, or the merchants, or the lawyers, or the politicians, or the people, in any other branch of business, to feel the need of a watering-place repose? And where is the use of their remaining in the city to preach when all the pew-payers have gone to the country? Depend upon it the spectacle of an empty house acts as depressingly upon the preacher who worships God as upon the player who worships mammon. The pulpit and the stage are the two extremes which meet in the capabilities they afford their members for passing many weeks of every year out of town; and if other professions offered the same advantages, as many lawyers, physicians, politicians, and business men would be found thronging the watering-places between July and October as there are at present players, preachers, and military and naval heroes. In fact, such religion as exists in the fashionable churches of this city, whose congregations can afford to send their pastors to Europe to get rid of bronchitis, or whose pastors can afford to send themselves there, can be supported quite as well at Long Branch, Saratoga, and Cape May as in the consecrated houses that beautify Broadway and Fifth avenue, or the hundred brownstone purlieus of piety which render Brooklyn so nominally religious a city. The average religious interest here of wealthy congregations will suffer no diminution after the gaities of the waning watering-place season are over; though I doubt whether this admission says much for the magnitude of the average religious interest!

The *Herald* has lately got into an amusing quarrel with Dr. Swinburne, the Health Officer at Quarantine. The alleged cause is Dr. Swinburne's attempt to deprive the *Herald* functionaries of the opportunity of publishing the arrivals at this port in advance of other newspapers, and the *Herald* has consequently created a new department for its columns, entitled "Quarantine Operations," whose object is to sprinkle personal abuse upon Dr. Swinburne's devoted head. Correspondence from Custom House officers, shipowners, and 'longshoremen, institutes certain inquiries which hint at things not perfectly consistent with the Health Officer's fair fame, and the ready-witted and malicious cunning of the *Herald* is at no fault in picking holes where its own failure presents such an ample motive for it to do so. Its last statement is that if the captain of a vessel in Quarantine will consent to use Dr. Swinburne's tug, she can get out at any time, but that if an outside boat is desired, the chances of getting away are extensively slim. It is stated that the tugs are in the employ of the officer, who is alleged to collect $40 on brigs, and $50 on barques, paying out meanwhile only $20 for the one, and from $30 to $35 on the other. As all the world is familiar, however, with the *Herald's* ingenuous aptitude for revenge, there is but one opinion as to how the case stands between the salubrious official at Quarantine, and the remorseless octogenarian of the *Herald* office, whose physical and moral strabismus balance each other.

All the world is likewise acquainted with another feature of that baneful newspaper, headed "Personals," to which the first prominence has, for the last few months, been given. Occupying the upper left-hand corner of the first page, it is the first topic which meets the reader's eye as he unfolds the damp sheet previous to imbibing therefrom his mental matutinal bitters. How much of the scurf and scum of swaggering and reckless city life is compressed into these daily "stickfuls" I will not undertake to decide; but a reader has no occasion for more than an ordinary knowledge of the world to perceive that an excuse and opportunity for all grades of venality and meretriciousness are given, from the invitation which presses a reply to certain initials to a certain place, to the glaring advertisements about "beautiful infants wanted to adopt out," by a woman who is already too familiar to the criminal courts.

During the regatta of the Columbia Rowing Club on Saturday afternoon, an extraordinary degree of excitement and comment was occasioned by the display of muscle by a fair and youthful waterwoman. All these things go to teach us, I suppose, that occasionally we encounter one among the fair sex who is the peer of any of the male sex in any one walk of masculine life. In this age we have female gymnasts, female balloonists, female orators, female editors, female lobbyists, female doctors, female prize fighters, female champion skaters; but I believe this is the first instance that New York has been treated with a female rower, a young and beautiful one too. The display took place near the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, which were crowded with observers, as a set off to the crowded decks of the steamers that crowd the water. The members and guests of the club on board the steamer William Tittamer were particularly fervent in the applause they bestowed on the distinguished rower, who succeeded in preserving her incognito, and before vanishing in a mysterious and mermaid like manner, performed a number of aquatic feats with the utmost nonchalance and ease.

Postmaster Kelly has recently commenced a reform in the abandonment of the box delivery, and the perfecting of the carrier system; and it will not be long before we are the equal of London in this respect. The boxes held at the post office are wisely being given up, and the delivery of city letters is being intrusted to the carriers. Only a few weeks ago the various box holders of the city were informed that all letters directed to box numbers would be delivered promptly through the boxes, that those directed according to street and number would be delivered by carriers, and that those directed neither to the number of the box nor of the street, would be delivered through boxes, by carriers, or at the general delivery window, as should be found most convenient. The number of mistakes which this innovation avoided was so evident, that in three weeks more than two thousand box-holders abandoned their boxes of their own accord. The immense growth of this city has rendered a post office reform necessary. No one who has not taken the trouble to investigate the subject would credit the number of letters which, from being carelessly directed, fail or are tardy in reaching their destination. Besides the box system depends for its success upon the aptness and precision of the memories of the post office clerks, called "Sorters," who assort the letters. Many of the old firms in the city, conservative to the last degree, have not yet been persuaded into Postmaster Kelly's views, and some years will perhaps elapse before the new system will be as perfect and as popular here as it is in London. But the time must come, sooner or later, and the younger and more go-aheaditive firms are giving the subject all the attention it deserves.

Another homicide and another midnight riot are the last street and lager beer saloon agonies which have transpired. The homicide occurred in a saloon in East Fourteenth street, and was consequent on the refusal of the bar-tender there to supply a drunken German, named Seibert with beer. Seibert's action, upon being refused, was to stab his refuser in the neck, and another man who interfered, in the forehead. The stabbed bar-tender, Stellwagon by name, died soon after the infliction of the wound, but identified Seibert as his assailant. There has been an unusual number of these lager beer brawls lately. The other affair, the riot, occurred a little later in another portion of the city, and had it not been speedily checked by the arrival of a platoon of police would have given every promise of assuming very serious proportions. Shots were fired, missiles were thrown, heads were broken, and window-frames smashed in; but at length two of the ringleaders were arrested and locked up, and this became the signal for the dispersion of one of the ugliest street manifestations that has disturbed New York for many a year.

The approaching fall and winter season of amusements promises to be unusually fertile and charming. In the first place Mapleson, Maretzek, and Bateman are each going to have separate opera companies, Bateman, indeed, two. Madame Titiens, who years ago expected to come to this country, but whose engagement, like those of Ristori's, about the same time, was cancelled because of the uncertainty felt in regard to her success, is going to resign the operatic fields in London and Paris, awhile, to Patti and Nilsson, Pauline Lucca, and Ilma de Murska, and intends placing herself under the leadership of Mr. Mapleson. Then Grau and Pike have pledged themselves to produce first class ballets and *operas bouffe*, and Mr. Brougham will produce his own plays (and speeches) in the renovated little Fifth Avenue Theatre. Edwin Booth's splendid theatre will be opened with that "Legitimate" that is heard so much about and seen so little of, some time in the fall. Barney Williams will produce new Fenianisms at the Broadway Theatre; after the conclusion of Joe Jefferson's engagement at the Olympic a new pantomime will commence another two hundred-nights season there. Then Wood's Museum will be opened two weeks from the present time, with salutatory by Mr. Barnum, the Siamese Twins "previous to their separation by the Paris College of Surgeons," a baby woman two years old, a giantess eight feet high, Circassian girls who speak English remarkably well and have the most lovely crimped hair, a Scotch dwarf 24 inches high, a fat boy five years old and 230 pounds in weight, another dwarf named General Grant, and an automaton Leotard. Besides these phenomenal glories, Maggie Mitchell is to appear there in an entirely new play; Miss Lydia Thompson, the English burlesque actress, is to see whether she can make us forget Mrs. John Wood; and Susan Galton, an English *opera bouffe*, are to do all the matinee business. What do you think of all that? You shall see and hear them all if you come on. It is even rumored that Gabriel Ravel and Leotard are to appear in conjunction at this resuscitated Barnum's. Add to this that Mrs. Scott Siddons, grand-daughter of *the* Sarah Siddons, has already arrived, and will *debut* on September 12, at Steinway Hall. That Janauschek is coming back, and another German actress, whose name, among all these notabilities, I am too hair-brained to recollect, is shortly to make a raid on us; and you will perceive that the beaker of amusement will be sparkling to the brim with unwonted splendor.

May we all come out of it no worse than we go in, is the prayer of ALI BABA.

UNIVERSAL PEACE UNION.

From our own Correspondent.

MYSTIC, CONN., Aug. 14, 1868.

Yesterday the beautiful grove of Silas E. Burrows, of this place, on the banks of the Mystic River, was thrown open for a meeting of this radical Peace society. The day was particularly fine, and the people of the villages round gathered in large numbers, bringing their baskets of 'goodly fare," to which all were made welcome. At ten o'clock the exercises commenced, and continued until six o'clock in the evening. Among those present were Alfred H. Love, of Philadelphia; Levi K. Joslin, of Providence; Zebulon P. White, of Pawtucket; and Noah Whipple, Jonathan Whipple, Julia Crouch, Russel Wells, Daniel Waterous, Rev. S. B. Bailey, Abel Tanner, and Colonel Hiram Appleman, of Mystic; all of whom took some part in the proceedings.

Letters were read from distant friends from California, Wisconsin, Maryland, and other States, and the following resolutions were presented, and after discussion adopted:—

Whereas, Peace in its potential and radical meaning comprehends those conditions of life which make it possible and deserved through moral and intellectual forces, and ignores deadly force under any and all circumstances; *and whereas*, we are convinced that in the growth and experience of our lives it is high time we should recognize the grandest proclamations of all history:—"Thou shalt not kill," "Peace on earth and good-will to men," and "Life is a natural and inalienable right," therefore

Resolved, That as equal rights, justice, freedom, and conscience are peace agents, nothing should be allowed to contravene their fullest and freest exercise and enjoyment.

Resolved, That it cannot be right to do with a commission from human governments what it is wrong to do without one. And while murder is punished with hanging, and theft with imprisonment, no human law can turn these crimes into virtues under the guise of war, and make moral heroes out of it. And the selection of military men for offices of honor and trust, because of their success in battle, is dangerous to the growth of moral and mental power, and destructive of the civil and Christ-like progress of a nation.

Resolved, That as the right to life is natural and inalienable, and honesty and truth should not be invalidated, Congress should not have power "to declare war" which legalizes murder, or "grant letters of marque and reprisal" which legalizes theft and falsehood. It should not have power "to raise and support armies," "provide and maintain a navy," "call forth the militia," or "provide for organizing an army and disciplining the militia," for such provisions give a prestige to military law, and make war imminent. And as the people have delegated these powers, we call upon an enlightened and Christian professing people to rescind them.

Resolved, That in the construction or reconstruction of any State or nation, it is alike a Christian duty and the wisest expediency to employ only the principles of love, free will, justice, and mutual interest, and to ignore the system of deadly force.

Resolved, That the rights of conscience should be so far respected, that where persons are conscientiously opposed to war, and have taken no part in creating or prosecuting it, they should not be required to help pay the war debt, or be taxed for war purposes.

Resolved, That as the people suffer the horrors of battle, they alone should decide upon the question of war, and as the working classes do the fighting, suffer the torture, and pay the war tax, we unite in the elevation of labor, and will exert our influence to place it above the low and impoverishing system of fighting.

Resolved, That war, the father of lies and the greatest crime in history, is responsible for the following among its thousand shams in so-called *Christian nations*:—First. They send men as missionaries to the Feejee Islanders, who kill men for purposes of domestic economy, and kill ten-fold more at home for purposes of political economy. Second. They organize societies to prevent cruelty to animals, and enact laws that they should be killed by expeditious processes, while killing men by means torturous in the extreme. Third. Improving the animal species by keeping from the butcher the best specimens of animals, to perpetuate their kind, while selecting thousands of the most perfect specimens of human beings for our man butcheries—*i. e.*, Generals—and leaving at home the old, blind, lame, deaf, and generally infirm, to procreate their kind.

Resolved, That war being the "sum of all villainies," its practice at the South and at the North in disunion or military reconstruction, in America or in Europe, is the greatest of crimes against man, and it becomes the self-evident right of men to repudiate and disobey all governments and rulers when they require them to wound and kill men.

Resolved, That in the treatment of the Indians of this country we appeal for the strictest integrity, justice, and humanity, on the part of the Government, being satisfied that they are in insurrection against wrong and outrage, and it becomes us to treat them as human beings, and open the way for the recognition of friends and citizens.

Resolved, That the effort making in this and other countries to establish an International Court of Nations, in which all difficulties may be amicably settled, and the "blind and brutal arbitrament of the sword" forever renounced, meets our hearty approval, and we shall labor to bring it about by our individual lives, and extend its influence to our community, State, and nation.

Resolved, That we cannot but be disappointed that the so-called "ministers of the Gospel" do not give the cause of radical peace their active and practical co-operation, and we appeal to them that if the profession in the Church is good, it is better in practice, and the cause of conversion and salvation must come from a living and life-giving faith, of action in the every day walks of life.

A loud, hearty vote adopted these resolutions. A prayer was offered, funds collected, pamphlets distributed, and then the young ladies united in several appropriate songs and hymns, and the Convention adjourned to meet at Vineland, N. J., about September the 13th.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PRICES of all Summer Clothing greatly reduced, to close out stock. Assortment still good, but selling off rapidly.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets, BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND NO. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

A LITTLE CHILD CAN BUY at CHARLES STOKES & CO.'S CELEBRATED CLOTHING HOUSE as cheap as the best judges? ANS.—The prices plainly marked upon each garment at No. 824 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

TWO OR THREE COLDS in succession will, with many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of Consumption in the system, thus converting what was originally a simple, curable affection, into one generally fatal. While ordinary prudence, therefore, makes it the business of every one to take care of a Cold until it is got rid of, intelligence and experience fortunately presents a remedy in Dr. Jayne's Expectorant thoroughly adapted to remove speedily all Coughs and Colds, and one equally effective in the primary stages of Consumption, Asthma, and Bronchitis. Sold by all Druggists.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

FINE CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES for Gentlemen. Bartlett, No. 33 South Sixth street, above Chesnut.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

TRENWITH'S NEWS DEPOT, at No. 107 S. Third street, is the place to find all kinds of reading matter. He keeps on hand a constant supply of all the periodicals, magazines, pictorials, fashion plates, and every description of light reading. If he does not have what you desire, he will send for it. If you wish the New York papers Trenwith's is the place to obtain them, as he has perfected arrangements whereby he receives them long before the regular mails arrive.

LOTS OF ALPACA SACKS.

Lots of Linen Sacks,
Lots of the Chocolate Linen Sacks,
Lots of the Chocolate Dusters,
Lots of Duck Sacks,
Lots of White Vests,
Lots of Linen Pants and Vests,
All fresh and very nice.

Alpacas from $2½ to $8.
Linens from $1 50 to $4, etc. etc.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Oak Hall,
S. E. Corner of Sixth and Market streets.

A good lot of Clergymen's Long Sacks.

MARRIED.

BECKETT—MILLER.—In Camden, on the 12th of July, by the Rev. Charles M. Deits, Mr. JOSIAH P. BECKETT to Miss JANIE MILLER, both of Camden, N. J.

HOWARD—JONES.—July 26, at the Roxborough Baptist Parsonage, by the Rev. David Spencer, Mr. EDWIN HOWARD to Miss LAURA L., daughter of Mr. George W. Jones, both of Manayunk.

HUGHES—EMERICK.—This morning, at the residence of the bride's aunt, by the Rev. Samuel H. Giesy, Mr. THOMAS HUGHES to Miss LIZZIE S. EMERICK, both of Philadelphia.

DIED.

ARMSTRONG.—On the 16th instant, ISAAC ARMSTRONG, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1228 S. Second street, South Camden, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. To proceed to the Haddonfield Baptist Church.

AWL.—On Sunday evening last, the 16th instant, Mrs. ANN C. AWL, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of William F Daily, Almenda street (north of Huntington and West of Richmond streets), Eighteenth Ward, on Thursday morning next at 10 o'clock precisely. Carriages will be at the office of John A. Franks, undertaker, S. E. corner of Sixth and Noble streets, at 9 o'clock, to convey such relatives and friends as desire to attend. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

EVANS.—On Sunday evening, the 16th instant, SUSAN E., daughter of Joseph R. and Susannah E Evans, aged 1 year and 1 month.

Funeral on Wednesday, the 19th instant, at 6½ o'clock P. M.

HINCKEN.—On the 16th instant, HARRY HINCKEN, the youngest son of E. J. and M. A. Hincken, aged 5 years and 10 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1518 Girard avenue, on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

HUNT.—On the 17th instant, ELIZABETH HUNT, widow of the late Uriah Hunt, in the 71st year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Edward Parrish, Springfield, Delaware county, on Fifth-day, the 20th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M. Carriages will meet the 2·30 train on the West Chester Railroad at Morton's Station. Interment in Friends' Southwestern Ground.

JACKSON.—On the 16th instant, ABIJAH S. JACKSON, formerly of Wilmington, Del., son of Lydia C. and the late Levi Jackson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 218 Reed street, on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock. To proceed to Wilmington, Del.

KREIDER.—On the 16th instant, Mrs. CORNELIA B., wife of Evan T. Kreider, and daughter of the late Charles Hinkle, in the 33d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1113 Parrish street, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

MERINO.—August 17, FELIX MERINO, of Madrid, Spain, in the 58th year of his age.

His male acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, at 8 o'clock on Thursday morning, from his late residence, No. 1627 Summer street.

RORER.—On the 16th instant, JOHN RORER, in the 86th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 4310 Frankford street, Frankford, on Thursday afternoon, the 20th instant at 2 o'clock.

RUCKMAN.—On Sunday, August 16, 1868, WILLIAM D. RUCKMAN, aged 64 years.

Funeral services and interment in Doylestown, Pa., at 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning. His relatives and friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend. A special car will accompany the 8·45 train from the North Pennsylvania Railroad Depot.

THACHER.—On Monday, the 17th instant, AMANDA M., second daughter of Charles F. and Amanda M. THACHER.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

WOOD.—On the 17th instant, after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, RACHEL WOOD, daughter of Joseph D. and Margaret Wood, in the 32d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1228 Mervine street, on Thursday morning, the 20th instant, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Roxborough.

AMERICAN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

This Institution has no superior in the United States 610

HOLLOWAY'S

CONCENTRATED ESSENCE

OF

JAMAICA GINGER.

A PURE ESSENCE OF THE TRUE JAMAICA GINGER.

Free from Cayenne Pepper or any other admixture, possessing

All the Carminative and diffusively stimulating properties

Which are so potent in the Jamaica Ginger alone, and which are so efficacious in all cases of Chills from Exposure to Cold or Dampness, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, etc.

OBSERVE—A half teaspoonful of Holloway's Ginger is stronger and more effective than a full teaspoonful of any other in the market.

PREPARED BY

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,

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78 PHILADELPHIA.

CIGARS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

"Mariana Rita" brand (copy-righted) of Vuelta Abajo Leaf, entirely pure, equal to best imported cigars, and cheaper. Try them. Go to reliable dealers and get genuine. Each box bears our trade-marked label. We make twenty varieties of "Mariana Rita," all of same material—of which several choice grades are now retailed at $8, $8·50, $9, $9 50, and $10 per hundred. We will on application direct consumers to those dealers who retail cheapest. We use this brand "Mariana Rita" only for real highest grade Havana cigars. Lower grades we brand "Fra Diavolo," "Louis d'Or," Fleur de Lys," etc.

The following city retailers keep regularly our "Mariana Rita" cigars:—

Colton & Clarke, grocers, Broad and Walnut. David L. Ketler, dealer, Nos. 50 and 52 South Fourth Street, above Chesnut. Charles G Artzt, dealer, No. 215 South Fourth Street, below Walnut. Crippin & Maddock, grocers, No. 115 South Third Street. McEntire, dealer, No. 43 South Eleventh Street, above Chesnut. Manning, dealer, No. 41 South Third street. Keeney, druggist, Sixteenth and Arch. Spillin, grocer, Eighth and Arch. Mitchell & Fletcher, grocers, No. 1204 Chesnut. Bradley, grocer, Sixth and Spruce. Stead, dealer, No. 1011 Chesnut. Donnell & Son, grocers, No. 806 Walnut Street. Eppelsheimer, grocer, Tenth and Spring Garden. Wright, grocer, Franklin and Spring Garden. Wells, druggist, Ninth and Spring Garden. Whiteman, grocer, Seventeenth and Arch. Hitchings, grocer, Fifteenth and Master. Ambrose Smith' druggist, Broad and Chesnut. Freas & Neiler, grocers, Chesnut Hill. Kollock, Druggist, No. 1201 Ridge avenue.

STEPHEN FUGUET & SONS,
Manufacturers and Importers of Cigars,
No. 229 South FRONT street,
8 15t 5p Philadelphia.

LOST.

L O S T,

On the 5 o'clock P. M. train from Cape May, on WEDNESDAY,

A LADIES' POCKET-BOOK,

Containing $10 or $15 in money, several cards and memorandums, and a miniature likeness.

The finder will please return it to the office of "THE EVENING TELEGRAPH," No. 108 South THIRD Street, retaining the money as a reward. 8 13 tf

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 333 SOUTH STREET,

Has a large assortment of

MILLINERY,

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Silk Velvet, Felt Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles. Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. etc., wholesale and retail. 8 19†

SUMMER RESORTS.

BELVIDERE AND DELAWARE RAILROAD COMPANY.

"DELAWARE WATER GAP."

NOTICE.—For the special accommodation of Passengers desirous of spending Sunday at the DELAWARE WATER GAP, an additional line will leave the Water Gap every MONDAY MORNING at 6 o'clock, arriving in Philadelphia about 11 A. M.

Lines leave Kensington Depot for Delaware Water Gap daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

7 25 eod5w W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Is now open for the reception of Guests.

Music under the direction of Simon Hassler

Persons wishing to engage rooms can do so by applying to

BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,

6 2 3m] ATLANTIC CITY, or No. 827 RICHMOND Street.

FINANCIAL.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 102,
And Accrued Interest.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 103,
And Accrued Interest.

FOR SALE BY

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
6 25 PHILADELPHIA.

A VERY DESIRABLE

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

A LIMITED AMOUNT

OF THE

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds

OF THE

ROCHESTER WATER WORKS CO.

FOR SALE AT 87 1-2, AND

Accrued interest from JULY 1, 1868.

PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY.

January and July.

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7 29 20t PHILADELPHIA.

UNDER SPECIAL STATE CHARTER

THE UNION

BANKING COMPANY,

N. E. Cor. FOURTH and CHESNUT Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, $1,000,000.
PAID IN CAPITAL, $100,000.

Solicits the accounts of Business Firms, Manufacturers, Dealers, and others.

Collections made and Checks on Country Banks received.

Certificates bearing interest at 4 per cent. will be issued for special deposits, to remain 30 days or longer.

N. C. MUSSELMAN, President.

E. F. MOODY, CASHIER. 8 3 1mrp

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FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Indian Outrages on the Plains.

A Disaster on the Ocean.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE PLAINS.

More Indian Outrages in the West.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 18.—A letter, dated Ellsworth, Kansas, August 14, says:—"On Monday, August 12, a band of some 200 Indians appeared on Spelman's Creek, about sixteen miles northeast of Ellsworth. Arriving at the house of a Mr. Shaw, they caught and beat him unmercifully, and drove him away. The devils then caught Mrs. Shaw and her sister and violated their persons. Some thirty or more of them continued to abuse these helpless women long after they had become senseless. After destroying the property they left the women for dead, and proceeded to the residence of a Mr. Smith, beat him in the same manner, and ravished his wife, leaving her in a very critical condition. It is feared the women subjected to these outrages will not recover.

The Indians met with and abused several other citizens, and after destroying all within their reach, left for the North. These poor women say that, for five or six hours, they were subjected to ill-treatment, and they show the marks of the most cruel usage, made by being beaten in the attempt to defend themselves.

A detachment of twenty soldiers was sent after the Indians from Fort Harker, accompanied by fifty or sixty settlers, on Wednesday night. They sent for reinforcements, and on Thursday a full company, under command of Colonel Bentine, went over. The latest report was that Bentine had come up with the savages, who had some ten or fifteen women surrounded in a house, and that he had driven the red-skins away; but whether he killed any is not known. These are probably the same Indians who have been murdering and committing other outrages on Solomon creek.

FROM CONNECTICUT.

A Barque Capsized and Four Sailors Drowned.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW HAVEN, August 18.—From Captain Hotchkiss, who arrived home with the surviving members of his family yesterday morning, we learn that after his vessel had been towed outside of Sandy Hook on the 4th inst., at 3 A. M. of the 5th inst., the weather suddenly became squally, and a thunder-storm arose in the southwest, and, rapidly shifting to the westward, when a squall struck the barque before her course could be changed, and she was thrown on her port beam ends, the deck load being nearly all washed away, and the vessel filling quickly with water, drowning four men in the forecastle, and washing the cook overboard in the galley.

Captain Hotchkiss, by the aid of the seamen who were reported saved, a few days ago, succeeded in getting Mrs. Hotchkiss and one child out of the cabin into a boat. They were all picked up about 7 o'clock in the morning by the Sandy Hook, Barston master, bound to Barcelona. Soon after they intercepted the schooner Franklin, bound for Halifax, on which they sailed to that port, from whence they came by steamer to New York.

New York Stock Quotations—4 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N.Y. Cent. R.	124	Pacific M. S. Co.	102
N.Y. and E. R.	49¾	Western U. Tel.	31¼
Ph. and Rea. R.	89⅞	Tol. & Wabash R.	49¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	82½	Mil. and St. P. com	72
Cle. and Pitt. R.	85⅝	Adams Express Co.	47
Chi. and N.W. com.	81½	Wells' Fargo	25½
Chi. and N.W. pref.	79½	U. S. Express	41
Chi. and R. I. R.	98¼	Tennessee 6s, new	63¼
Pitts. F.W. and Chi. R. R.	105½	Gold	145⅝
		Market excited.	

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,

PHILADELPHIA, August 1, 1868.

Notice to Shareholders.

Persons holding receipts for subscription to NEW STOCK, dated PRIOR to July 23, are hereby notified that Certificates will be ready for delivery on and after 4th instant.

Certificates for receipts dated July 23 to 30 inclusive will be ready for delivery on and after 14th instant.

THOS T. FIRTH,

8 13 1t TREASURER.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 85pl

The Tintorretto of the Nineteenth Century.

About eighteen years ago there appeared one day at the editorial office of the *Charivari*, the famous humorous paper of Paris, a youth in a more than humble costume, in order to present a recommendation and to offer at the same time a sketch to be inserted in the aforesaid journal.

How joyfully beamed his deep black eyes when the editor, after reading the letter, accepted the sketch, although he was not able to conceal a slight shrug, and caused twenty-five francs to be paid to him.

"I wonder if this youth has breakfasted to-day," said an acquaintances of the editor who happened to be present, after the youth had left the room.

"There are, unfortunately, plenty of such unknown and unappreciated geniuses," replied Huart, who, although himself a newspaper writer, since he had become a publisher, had assumed the manners with which a great many French publishers think they must treat artists as yet unknown to fame.

Five years afterwards the same young man informed the editor of the *Charivari* that he could no longer furnish any drawings to that paper, unless twelve, instead of ten, Louis d'ors were paid him for each of them. The wonderful skill and productivity of the artist had meanwhile become so generally known that he was the most popular newspaper illustrator of France.

Many of my respected readers, I am sure, have already divined of whom I am speaking. The artist is, of course, no other than Gustave Dore. Already in his earliest youth there were unmistakable manifestations of his wonderful talents, and from his fifth year forward drawing was his favorite occupation. Born at Strasburg as the son of a poor engineer, who was infatuated enough to deplore the wonderful talents of his son, and pronounced the pains he bestowed on drawing and painting a foolish waste of time, Gustave Dore came to Paris in 1846, in his thirteenth year; and already from the following year date his first newspaper illustrations, which were published in a manuscript journal edited by the pupils of Charlemagne College. The poverty of his family compelled him to abandon his project of attending the lectures of the Polytechnic School, and when the revolutionary storms of 1848 added to the distress of his family he found himself penniless on the much-abused *pave de Paris*, which, for all that, has given birth to so many great men.

Dore's lead pencil now became the only source by which he earned a living. But while he used it principally in drawing sketches for the humorous papers in Paris, he also devoted a great deal of attention and labor to the study of his art. Only it must not be believed that he followed the old, beaten track, and chose a certain master to guide his steps. His entirely original and independent nature did not admit of anything of the kind. His studies, on the contrary, consisted exclusively of independent observations; and, hence, his manner of representing nature and men belongs to him alone.

It is a difficult task to describe Dore's talent. At an age when many others just enter upon their artistic career, he has arrived at a degree of perfection, for which many a great master might envy him. His landscapes are bold, fantastic, and yet not unreal; his sombre forests have mysterious depths, his gorges in the rocks excite terror, his moon-lit deserts with their dense thickets of thorns and creepers, fill us with awe, and his representations of grand natural scenes with profound admiration. In his paintings and drawings, containing human figures, he exhibits, on one hand, so much grotesque and often biting humor, that we never look at them without discovering fresh ludicrous features in them; and, on the other hand, so much sweetness and loveliness that nothing could surpass them in this respect; and, finally, so chaste and dignified a style that we are almost at a loss to understand how the pencil can have been wielded by the same hand which furnished so many laughable illustrations to "*Journal pour rire*."

Thus we do not know what we are to admire more warmly in this wonderful wizard; the originality and perfection of his creations, or his unparalleled productiveness.

The first great work which Dore published were his illustrations to the writings of Rabelais, the first step leading to the pinnacle of the fame which he now enjoys; they were published in 1853, and the number of productions which the great artist has issued since then, drawings, sketches, wood-cuts, and oil-paintings, is almost incredible. He himself does not know the total number of his works. In 1864 an enthusiastic English connoisseur advertised in the Paris papers that he wished to obtain a complete catalogue of all of Gustave Dore's works. This wish was of course immediately brought to the artist's notice; but he at that time declared with a shrug that he was unable to fulfil it, for he himself knew only that he had made from fifteen to twenty thousand drawings, but he was utterly unable to furnish further details. Truly, a productiveness which renders all myths concerning Rubens more than probable.

For all that, Dore, although he has amassed greater wealth than the greatest German painters ever were able to do, has remained the most modest and unassuming man in the world. Here is a striking example of this trait of his:—

A few years ago there suddenly arose in Paris the rumor that Dore, despite the fabulous number of works which he had finished, had in his desk still another large work, consisting of several hundred sheets. Nobody thought that this could be true; for, although it was generally known that the young artist was almost incessantly at work in his studio, it seemed utterly impossible that, what with innumerable sketches, drawings, paintings, etc., which he had already given to the public, his pencil should have been able to create such an extensive production. He himself strenuously denied the existence of such a work. And yet the voices, which, even in his presence, insisted on it, could not be silenced, and some one must have committed an indiscretion, for one morning Mame, the great Tours publisher, rushed into his studio, exclaiming:—

"You have illustrated the Bible—the illustrations are mine—ask for them whatever you please!"

The scene now ensuing seems to have been taken from a comedy—denials on one side, and assertions to the contrary on the other. Finally Dore owns up everything and even condescends to show the illustrations to the publisher—however, only on the condition that M. Mame should no longer talk about publishing them.

"You see," he said, "an illustrated Bible, and, moreover, one illustrated by me would be regarded by the public as a downright profanation. Everybody knows that I am a child of the world in the full sense of the word. People would, perhaps, forgive me for drawing a saint's picture, but the whole Bible! Prejudice would frustrate the success of the undertaking at the issue of the very first number."

"But tell me, for God's sake, when did you do all this? There are upwards of two hundred sheets here!" exclaimed Mame.

"In my leisure hours, between 12 and 3 in the night-time. Nobody will believe that I seek and find my whole creative genius as an artist in the Bible. With what shouts of laughter Paris would greet the news that Gustave Dore longs with all his heart for the moment when he will not paint anything but religious pictures. The limner of caricatures in the *Charivari* paints Madonnas. You say that it is impossible. I have drawn these engravings for myself, and not for the public; I have been at work upon them for ten years, night after night, and whenever I had a spare hour, I made the necessary studies at the Louvre. Look at the drawings; they are better than anything I have done yet; but you yourself must see that it would be rank folly to publish them as a whole."

But M. Mame no longer listened to what Dore was saying; for upwards of an hour he was absorbed in examining this gigantic work, and when he arose he stepped up to the artist and said to him the following words:—

"Do not screw me up, my dear Dore—I am entirely in your power. I must have this work; it would be disgraceful for me not to publish it; ask whatever you please; I shall ruin myself if you insist on it; but these drawings engraved on wood are not worth more than 400,000 francs."

Dore resisted this tempting offer for months; but he accepted it finally, stipulating, however, that the engravings should not be made under his supervision. As he had predicted, both the public and the critics indulged in sneering remarks as soon as the work was announced; but as soon as it appeared they lauded it to the skies, and pronounced it a great event in the history of art. The first edition of three thousand copies was sold before a single copy had appeared in the hands of the retail dealers, and yet each copy costs in France two hundred francs.

The Adventures of Some Michigan Boys With General Grant.

A correspondent of the Rochester (N. Y.) *Express* says:—

During the spring of 1866 I was on detail at General Ord's headquarters, and frequently carried despatches to General Grant. He knew me as one of General Ord's orderlies. When the latter was transferred from the North to the south side of the James river, and operated with General Sheridan in the front and capture of Lee's army, I was often compelled to ride through the greater part of our own troops before I could find Grant and deliver my despatches.

One morning in April I received some captured letters and orders and some copies of reports of scouts and Rebel deserters, and was directed to find General Grant and deliver them to him. After riding several hours I found him between our lines during one of the front and rear attacks which the enemy made upon our left near Dinwiddie Court House. This rear attack produced not a little confusion in our troops. Here and there was hurrying to and fro, riding in hot haste, giving and changing orders, taking new positions, or changing front. As yet the firing was desultory; a few had been killed and several wounded. General Grant, accompanied with one staff officer and an orderly or two, was assisting the division and brigade commanders in the suitable disposition of their forces, he having come upon that part of our line soon after these simultaneous attacks were made.

While engaged with these arrangements, three soldiers passed near the General, carrying a dead man, wrapped in a blanket, from the skirmish line. Grant rode up to them, and ordering them to stop, said:—"Who have you here?"

One of them replied:—"We have the body of our Captain. We are taking it to the rear. He was just now killed on the skirmish line." They were young men, rather tall and fine-looking, and appeared from eighteen to twenty-four years of age.

"You remember, my brave boys," says the General, "that the first duty of a soldier, in the hour of battle, is to secure the victory; that acquired, there will be sufficient time to care for the wounded, collect the captured property, and bury the dead."

"We know that, General," said the oldest, glancing at the stars of the Lieutenant-General; "but he was our father, too. When we set out for the war we all promised our mother and sister that whoever should die, the survivors would send home to be buried on the banks of the Kalamazoo."

"It can make but little difference to your brave father where his body lies," said Grant, "while the more than Spartan patriotism and self-denial of your mother and sister will not permit you to leave the post of duty in an hour like this." They nodded assent, but were too deeply affected to reply. They laid the body of their father at the roots of a pine tree which stood near by, and, half running, half walking, returned to their regiment. Tears glistened in the eyes of the commanding General as he remarked their earnest, though sorrowful resignation, and he often turned to catch a glimpse of them as they sunk in the little valleys and rose on the hills hurrying back.

Within less than two hours the battle for the day was won. The three brothers came out unhurt. The body of their father was embalmed at City Point, and sent to Parma, Michigan.

A little more than a month afterwards, when that part of the army passed through Richmond, the two younger brothers were the junior officers in their father's company, and the elder was the adjutant of their regiment.

New Jersey Fossils.

At the Scientific Convention in Chicago, a paper has been read by Professor O. C. Marsh, of New Jersey, on some new vertebrate remains from the tertiary of New Jersey.

The specimens described were from the upper green sand bed of New Jersey, which, until recently, had been supposed to be of cretaceous age, like the two lower beds. These fossils form part of a large collection recently presented to Yale College. One of the most interesting was a premolar of a new species of elotherium, a genus first described by Powel in 1847, from the eocine of the Paris basin, and the same as the entelodon of Aymard and Archæotherium, both of which must be regarded as synonyms. Elotherium belonged to the same family, but had nearer affinities with the chœropotamus of Cuvier, a peccary-like animal from the Paris basin and the hyracotherum of Owen, a small animal from the eocine of England, than with any living forms. Some points in the structure resemble the carnivora, but its dentition and plain features show that it must be placed in the suilline family. The tooth was the fourth premolar of the left lower jaw, and indicated an animal probably larger than the Asiatic rhinoceros.

The elotherium from France was smaller than the wild boar of Europe, and the remains described by Professor Leidy, from Nebraska, indicated an animal considerably larger. More recently an incisor or tooth had been found in California, and very lately other remains had been discovered in Texas, showing a remarkably wide distribution in America of an animal rare in Europe.

As this species from New Jersey was evidently new, the speaker proposed for it the new name of Elotherium Leidyanus, in honor of Dr. Joseph Leidy, of Philadelphia, who had done so much to make known the fossil mammalia of the United States.

Another specimen in the collection was an astragalus, or ankle bone of a large tapiroid animal apparently distinct from any yet discovered in this country, and was of great interest, as America is the land of tapirs—three living species being known here, and only one in the Old World. This specimen added another to the fossil forms already discovered here; several species of which have been dissected. This specimen, as well as the remains of the elotherium already noticed, belong to the pachyderms, once so abundant in America.

In the same collection were some very interesting cetacean remains as well as other vertebrates, which the speaker hoped soon to describe, and which would undoubtedly throw much light on the age of the marl deposits in which they occur.

Professor Newberry, of New York, made some remarks upon the New Jersey bed as being very rich in fossils. He sketched a fossil tusk or tooth in his possession, which had been supposed to belong to the hippopotamus.

Professor Copes remarked upon the discovery of a miocene bed in northern New Jersey. Remains of serpents have been found in the eocene beds. Fresh water deposits, from the Raritan to the Rappahannock, were noticed.

Indian Relics in Massachusetts.

The Springfield *Republican* says:—

"In grading the ridge just east of the Holyoke depot for building lots, the workmen of Bowers & Washer opened an Indian burying ground on Friday, and since that time skeletons and relics have been found more or less every day, and the mine shows yet no signs of exhaustion. In all about twenty skeletons have been unearthed, but none of them are entirely complete, and many crumble to pieces on exposure to the air. Some of the bones are those of infants and some of large and full-grown men. The bodies had been buried in a sitting posture with the knees drawn up against the breast and encased in a paste of peculiar red clay or ochre, so that frequently the place where a body had been deposited was clearly defined, although it had entirely disappeared, bones and all. One skeleton, however, was found stretched at full length, and from the great size of the frame and the unusual position, it evidently had belonged to some chief, famous warrior or medicine man. The soil in which these remains are found is composed entirely of fine sand, deposited there at some remote age by the Connecticut, which flows close by. As it is free from alkalies, the corpses buried in it would remain without decomposition for a long time, and the bones be preserved intact during a very extended period. This, and the fact that it is known that no Indian settlement has existed at Holyoke for some two hundred years, gives to the bones and relics a very respectable antiquity.

"Buried with these skeletons were found a great many Indian utensils, ornaments, and weapons. The most noticeable of these were the arrow-heads, copper spear points, copper beads made in the form of triangular prisms, a large dish hollowed out of soapstone, with handles at the sides and much blackened on the bottom by use in the fire, pipes of the same stone, skilfully and curiously wrought, tomahawks of flint, vermillion war paint and generous strings of wampum. The habit of the aborigines is to bury with their dead all their personal effects, in order that they may have them in the spirit land, and thus it happens that these various articles are found with their bones. The pipes dug up had been buried full of tobacco ready to be puffed by their owners' ghostly lips in the celestial hunting ground. As copper is not found in any considerable quantity in this section of the country, it is plain that these Indians must have bartered for their beads and spear heads with the tribes of Canada or the far West, where that metal was plenty, and where, also, the science was known of tempering to the hardness of steel.

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Gillies Dallett, George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble, B. A. Knight.
Secretary and Treasurer—JOS. B. TOWNSEND.
The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lotholders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 7 22

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NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
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5 2§ PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 3 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker, Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 1 25§

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments, for carrying the Mails.
CITY OF BOSTON....Saturday, August 22
ETNA (via Halifax)....Tuesday, August 25
CITY OF ANTWERP....Saturday, August 29
CITY OF PARIS....Saturday, September 5
CITY OF WASHINGT'N (via Halifax) Tuesd'y, Sept. 8
CITY OF LONDON....Saturday, September 12
CITY OF BALTIMORE....Saturday, September 19
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Monday at noon, from Pier No. 45 NORTH River.
Rates of passage by the Mail Steamer SAILING EVERY SATURDAY:—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	[illegible]
" to London	105	" to London	46
" to Paris	115	" to Paris	50

Passage by the Monday steamers:—Cabin, $90, gold; Steerage, $35, currency. Rates of passage from New York to Halifax—Cabin, $20; Steerage, $10, in gold. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's office,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, New York.
Or, O'DONNELL & FAULK, Managers,
12 9§ No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Through Line to California via Panama Railroad.
NEW ARRANGEMENT.
Sailing from New York on the 5th and 20th of EVERY MONTH, or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday.
Passage lower than by any other line.
For information address
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
Pier No. 46 NORTH RIVER, New York,
Or THOMAS R. SEARLE,
No. 217 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. H. WEBB, President, CHAS. DANA, Vice-Pres
Office—54 EXCHANGE Place, New York. 3 3 9m

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
Or to THOMAS T. SEARLE,
11 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street.
THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freights received at our usual low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York. 30§

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1§ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

BRISTOL LINE
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON,
VIA BRISTOL.
For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW BEDFORD CAPE COD, and all points of railway communication, East and North.
The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, leave Pier No. 40 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal street, adjoining Debrasses Street Ferry, New York, at 5 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, connecting with steamboat train at Bristol at 4 30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the morning trains from that city. The most desirable and pleasant route to the White Mountains. Travellers for that point can make direct connections by way of Providence and Worcester, or Boston.
State-rooms and Tickets secured at office on Pier in New York.
6 15m H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

FOR CAPE MAY.
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS.
The splendid new steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain INGRAM, leaving Pier 19, above Vine street, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9·15 A. M., and returning from Cape May on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
FARE......$2·25, including Carriage Hire.
Servants...$1·50, " "
Children...$1·25, " "
Season Tickets, $10. Carriage Hire extra.
The Lady of the Lake is a fine sea-boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.
G. H. HUDDELL,
CALVIN TAGGART.
Office—No. 38 N. DELAWARE Avenue. [6 30tf

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf	Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, Aug. 15, 9 A. M	Saturday, Aug. 15, 1 P. M

Sunday, August 16, to Burlington, Bristol, and intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A.M. and 2 P. M.; leaves Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

Monday, Aug. 17, 11 A. M	Monday, Aug 17, 3 P. M
Tuesday, " 18, 11 A. M	Tuesday, " 18, 3 P. M
Wed'day, " 19, 12 M	Wed'day, " 19, 4 P. M
Thursday, " 20, 1 P. M	Thursday, " 20, 5 P. M
Friday, " 21, 1½ P. M	Friday, " 21, 5½ P. M

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON—At 8·30 and 9·50 A. M. and 3·50 P. M.
The steamer S. M. FELTON and ARIEL leave CHESNUT Street Wharf (Sundays excepted) at 8·30 and 9·50 A. M., and 3·50 P. M., returning leave Wilmington at 6·50 A. M., 12·50, and 3·50 P. M. Stopping at Chester and Hook each way.
Fare, 10 cents between all points.
Excursion tickets, 15 cents, good to return by either boat. 6 3 tf

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.
Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.
Light freights taken.
L. W. BURNS,
4 28 tf Captain.

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER, leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 2 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.
Fare, 25 cents each way: Excursion 40 cts. 4 11 tf

WIRE GUARDS,
FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.
Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
3 2 fmw§ No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

AZURENE,
CONCENTRATED INDIGO,
For the Laundry.—Free from Oxalic Acid.—See Chemist's Certificate
A Patent Pocket Pincushion or Emery Bag in each Twenty Cent Box. [7 27 mw13m
For sale by all respectable Grocers and Druggists.

SHIPPING.

FOR BOSTON—VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
The BOSTON and NEWPORT LINE, by the splendid and superior steamers NEWPORT, METROPOLIS, OLD COLONY, and EMPIRE STATE, of great strength and speed, constructed expressly for the navigation of Long Island Sound, running in connection with the OLD COLONY AND NEWPORT RAILROAD.
Leave PIER 28, NORTH RIVER, foot of MURRAY Street.
The steamer NEWPORT, Captain Brown, leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.
The steamer OLD COLONY, Captain Simmons, leaves Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.
These steamers are fitted up with commodious state-rooms water-tight compartments, and every arrangement for the security and comfort of passengers, who are afforded by this route a night's rest on board, and on arrival at NEWPORT proceed per railroad again, reaching Boston early on the following morning.
A baggage master is attached to each steamer, who receives and tickets the baggage, and accompanies the same to its destination.
A steamer runs in connection with this line between NEWPORT and PROVIDENCE daily, Sundays excepted.
Freight to Boston is taken at the same rates as by any other regular line, and forwarded with the greatest expedition by an express train, which leaves NEWPORT every morning (Sundays excepted), at 7 o'clock, for Boston and New Bedford, arriving at its destination about 11 A. M.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or at the office, on PIER 28, NORTH RIVER. For state-rooms and berths apply on board, or if it is desirable to secure them in advance, apply to
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
22* No. 72 BROADWAY, New York.

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT. FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, AND DERRY,
From Pier No 20 North River.
Rates of passage payable in currency.
To Liverpool, Glasgow, and Derry, cabins $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, etc., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 6 BOWLING GREEN, New York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners. 2 26†

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London direct, $110, $75, and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for 6 months.
ATALANTA,
BELLONA,
CELLA,
WM. PENN.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N CLARK, No. 26 BROADWAY, New York.
For freight apply at No. 54 SOUTH street, N. Y.
2 26†] HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS, BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
TRIPOLI, ALEPPO.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway,
2 26† E. CUNARD.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 NORTH River:—
NAPOLEON.....Lemarie
PEREIRE.....Duchesne
VILLE DE PARIS.....Surmont
ST. LAURENT.....Bocande
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine), TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin, $160 or $140; Second Cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including Railway Tickets, furnished on board,
First Cabin, $165 or $145; Second Cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
2 26† No. 58 BROADWAY.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:—
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building.
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer), $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 WALL Street.
For steerage passage to [2 28†
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 BROADWAY.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL DEPOT,
No. 103 S. FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
(One door below Chesnut street),
ESTABLISHED A. D. 1862.
Our stock comprises all the denominations printed by the Government.
ALL ORDERS FILLED AND FORWARDED BY MAIL OR EXPRESS, IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT, a matter of great importance.
Drafts on Philadelphia Post Office, Greenbacks, and National Bank Notes received in payment. The following rates of commission are allowed:—
On $20.....TWO PER CENT.
From $20 to $100.....FOUR PER CENT.
From $100 upwards. FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT
The commission is payable in stamps.
All orders, etc., should be addressed to
STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Orders received for Stamped Checks, Drafts, Receipts, Bill-Heads, etc., and the best rates o commission allowed.
We have constantly on hand
UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS OF ALL KINDS, AND STAMPED ENVELOPES.

TRUSSES.

"SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS," No. 1347 CHESNUT Street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs, Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock best Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. 1 29§wfm

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office No. 514 WALNUT Street. 72

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS TWINES, ETC.,
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14§

LANCASTER.

Funeral of the Late Thaddeus Stevens.

The following special despatch to THE EVENING TELEGRAPH appeared in our Fifth Edition of yesterday:—

LANCASTER, Aug. 17.—The funeral services over Mr. Stevens' remains took place at his house at 2 o'clock P. M. They commenced with the following invocation by Rev. A. F. Kramer:

O Thou Triune God, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, who art our refuge in time of trouble, lift upon us the light of Thy countenance, and grant us Thy help. Give us grace to improve the affliction of Thy hand, and turn our hearts to keep Thy commandments. May we in the fellowship of Thy holy Church bring forth the fruits of a godly life. And that having persevered in the way of piety and virtue to the end we may live with prophets, 'apostles, martyrs, confessors and saints of all ages.

After which Bishop Bigler read the ninetieth Psalm.

Rev. Dr. Nevin then delivered the following prayer:—

O God, the only true and living God, before whom angels bow and archangels avert their faces, we come before Thee at this time with profound grief, humility and reverence. Thou hast been pleased in Thy mysterious providence to remove from this city, and State, and nation an eminent citizen, who has filled high places of trust and honor, and we have been summoned together to pay our last tribute of respect to his mortal remains, and while we mourn over his departure, we would seek to be resigned to thy governing will; we thank Thee for the many distinguished and heroic virtues with which he was adorned, and the many noble works that he was successful in achieving. We thank Thee that he sympathized with the poor and the oppressed and the suffering, and that he was willing to use his extraordinary talents and influence to alleviate and improve their condition; we thank Thee for his devotion to justice and righteousness, and for the good that has been accomplished for the land and the world by his constant and unflinching advocacy of these divine privileges. We thank Thee for his earnest and untiring devotion to the cause of education; for all the virtues that adorned his heart, and the many traits that distinguished his life. May his example be imitated by us all, and especially by the legislators of our State and nation. Bless his afflicted relatives, and comfort them in the midst of their sorrows. Help us all to be true to our highest and most sacred convictions of duty while living, so that we may be enabled to triumph with the consciousness of inward peace at the bed of death. All these things we ask in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, the advocate and mediator. Amen!

Rev. Dr. Gray, Chaplain of the Senate, then delivered the following address:—"Citizens of Lancaster and people of Pennsylvania—We have brought home your illustrious dead—not yours only, but ours—not ours, but the nation's. Our journey from the Capital to your city was marked, very appropriately, by flags flying at half-mast; by the tolling of bells, and by the tears of the people; and to-day, while we are here engaged in these sad obsequies, could we hear, there would come to our ears from afar the wail of sorrow and the sounds of grief.

"Could we see, we should behold, not individuals, but whole States standing waiting around as pall bearers. We had hoped that a favoring Providence would have spared your representative at least to the close of another session of Congress, for grave questions are pending, involving the interest of thirty millions of people, which seem to us to require pre-eminently his wise counsels and executive skill; but it is otherwise ordered, and no doubt wisely. Therefore we bow in submission to the will of the Supreme Ruler, who when the clock of time struck the hour, sent His angel to unbar the gates of the future, and said to his servant, "Well done. Come up higher." And now till the morning of the resurrection, we commit all that remains of our departed friend to the grave, and to the guardianship of that God who watches alike over the living and the dead, and as the mouth of the grave closes on the sacred dust, we will pray God to give to Vermont another son; to Lancaster another citizen; to Pennsylvania another statesman; to the country another patriot; to the poor another friend; to freedom another advocate; to the race another benefactor, and to the world another man like Thaddeus Stevens."

The procession moved precisely at three o'clock in the order set down by the Committee of Arrangements, moving up South Queen street to Centre Square, up East King street to Duke street, thence to Chesnut street and along that to Schreiner's Cemetery.

While the procession was in motion the bells tolled, all the stores were closed and nearly every house along the route was draped in mourning.

—Another attempt is now being made by a Mr. Cooper to find a practicable route through China to India. Mr. Cooper left the China coast about eight or nine months ago, and travelled westward by way of the Yang-tsze-kiang, following the route taken by Colonel Sarel and his party in 1861, but with better success. In the beginning of March he arrived at Ching-tu, the capital of Sze-chuen, a place distant from Shanghae in a straight line more than a thousand miles. Here he found the Nepaulese Embassy on their way to Pekin, detained at Ching-tu on account of the disturbed state of the country between that place and the capital. Mr. Cooper, taking advantage of the ambassador's presence, asked him for a letter to show to the Nepaulese officials on the Thibetan frontier, but this was declined on the ground that there was "no law between Nepaul and England." After a few days' stay at Ching-tu, Mr. Cooper started for Ta-tsien-lu, the last Chinese town on the borders of Western China. The last letter from him is dated Hi-zau-ki, March 28, a place five days' journey from Ta-tsien-lu, for which town he intended to start on the 7th of April. After leaving Ta-tsien-lu, two routes to Calcutta will be open to him, the one by Bathang and Sudya, the other by Lassa. Mr. Cooper intended to try the former of these routes.

—The President of the Administrative Council of Western Siberia has just published the report which he forwards every year to St. Petersburg. It estimates at 12,000 the number of convicts banished every year to Siberia. During the last few years the average had risen to 14,000, of whom more than a sixth are women and children. Quite recently the journey was still performed on foot. A fifth of the exiles die on the way or in the hospitals. That mortality is explained by the fatigue of travelling, apart from all other circumstances. The mean distance is 4268 versts (about 2600 miles), which represents about 280 days' walking. The time necessary to reach the more distant Governments is one year, two months and a half.

POLITICAL.

—Vallandigham, who, along with Hampton, Forrest, *et omne*, now runs the Democratic machine, made a speech in Congress, on the 6th of July, 1861, just before the battle of Bull Run, in which he uttered the following sentiment:—Then, sir, I am not a Southern man, either. Although in this most unholy and unconstitutional crusade against the South, in the midst of the insurrection and murder to which she has been subject, and with which she is still threatened—with the torch of the incendiary and the dagger of the assassin suspended over her—my most cordial sympathies are wholly with her.

—They are playing in the South German Provincial theatres a farce entitled, "Andrew Johnson, or the President in Hot Water." Senators Ross, Fowler, and Henderson appear on the stage, each carrying a big bag, supposed to contain gold; on opening them the Senators find that the bags are filled with leaden bullets. Ben. Butler and A. J. have a violent altercation in the course of the play, and the *denouement* is the Goddess of Liberty scourging the whole crowd from the stage.

—A correspondent writes from Rensselaer, Jasper county, Indiana, that the Copperheads of that region are circulating a burlesque life of Grant, written in vulgar language, and illustrated with obscene pictures. The effect is to disgust all decent people of whatever party. The Grant and Colfax Club is prospering nobly, and will accomplish a good work.

—The Mobile *Tribune* has this:—

Friends—fellow citizens of Mobile—comrades of the Queen City of the Gulf! Let us make one more effort in behalf of our rights and our liberties. If we are successful in the approaching contest, we shall regain all we lost in the "Lost Cause."

—The Chicago *Post* has the following:—"When Seymour feels the cold wind of the 3d of November blowing upon him, he will exclaim as he exclaimed to Lincoln during the war—'Stop the draft!'"

—The Chicago *Times* most truly says:—"If Democrats vote as they fought, they will vote for Seymour, against the infamy of reconstruction, and against Grant." Never spoke the *Times* more truly or more honestly!

—Some of the seditious Southerners declare if Seymour is not elected they will leave the country. That is one of the strongest arguments for the election of Grant.

—Son! The Rebel who deprived you of a father will vote for Seymour and Blair. Father! The Rebel who deprived you of a son will vote for Seymour and Blair. Will you vote with them?

—Frank Blair to the crowd at Omaha:—"Fel'r ci'zens! 'f I've don anythin' 't displease yer, 'raign me fore 'er b-b-bar!"

—The Fort Wayne (Ind.) *Gazette* announces that General James B. Steedman repudiates Seymour and Blair.

—The trouble with Wade Hampton is that Grant gave him his parole, but in doing so took from him his pay-roll.

—General Grant crushed the Rebellion. The present political contest is the endeavor of the Rebellion to crush him.

—The Democrats declare that Grant won't run well. He does not in war, but he will in peace.

—The Tennessee Legislature adopted a resolution yesterday, in honor of the memory of Thaddeus Stevens.

—The Milwaukee *Sentinel*, having described a "grand Democratic ratification meeting" of that city, concludes with the following:—"As a speculation by the proprietors of the bar at the Rink, it was a success; as a funeral it was doubtful, and as a ratification it was a fizzle."

—The canvass in South Carolina grows warm. Among the persons now on the stump are Wade Hampton, Howell Cobb, Governor Vance, Governor B. F. Perry, the Hon. J. B. Campbell, and General M. C. Butler. What a corruscation of Democratic eloquence!

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—Paris ladies snuff.

—Boucicault's last is called "After Dark."

—It cost $12,000 to kill the *Public Spirit Magazine*.

—The grape crop along Lake Erie never looked better.

—Bayard Taylor is coming home to his parents' golden wedding.

—The brunettes receive the palm of beauty at Saratoga this season.

—"Diptizement" is the Connecticut name for a baptismal ceremony.

—The Madison, Wisconsin, ladies indignantly deny that they drink lager.

—The Paris Conservatory has let forty-five new pianists loose upon the world.

—A man of weight died recently in Kentucky—he was a five hundred pounder.

—Kirby Smith is to teach the young idea to shoot at a military academy in Kentucky.

—Croquet matches between the different hotels are a feature of Cape May dissipation.

—A Texas paper accuses the members of the Convention of wearing concealed weapons openly.

—An old gentleman at Saratoga who has been regular in his attendance there for sixty years, claims to have imbibed in that time 500 barrels of Congress water.

—The *Presse* announces that a sabre for the Prince Imperial (aged twelve years and four months) is being manufactured at Sollingen, in Prussia. On one side his name is engraved; the other bears the well-known line of Beranger:—"On pareira de sa gloire."

—An electric organ is now being built in London for Christ Church, Camberwell. The organ is to be placed in a chamber on the south side of the chancel, above the vestry, but the organist will sit on the opposite side, among the choir, some fifty feet distant from the organ.

—A French artist—M. Emile Lafon—who volunteered into the Papal service last year, has commenced a picture of the battle of Mentana, ordered by the Pope, and received the visit of His Holiness in his *atelier*, who expressed his approbation of his work.

—A race has just taken place in the south of France, in the neighborhood of Toulouse, between two young men, the one riding a horse and the other propelling a velocipede. The distance traversed, seventy-two kilometres (forty-five miles), was accomplished by the animal in six hours, and by the machine in six hours and twenty-five minutes. The latter travelled under very unfavorable conditions, having to contend against a strong head wind.

—On the 16th of June Pius IX. commenced the twenty-third year of his Pontifical reign. Since St. Peter, to whom history assigns twenty-five years, there have been but three Popes out of 253 who have lived to commence or to finish their twenty third year of government. They are—Adrian I, the Pope of Charlemagne; Pius VI, the Pope of the Directory; and Pius VII, the Pope of Napoleon I. Pius IX will be the fourth. If he lives until June 16, 1869, he will stand alone with Pius VI; if he lives until June 16, 1870, he will be matched only by St. Peter. But if he survives June 16, 1871, he will have outdone not only all preceding Popes, but St. Peter himself.

—The herring and cod fishery on the coasts of Norway have not been so productive this year as usual in consequence of storms. The take promised well during the early part of the year, but on the 31st March a terrible storm came on and destroyed two hundred boats and a considerable quantity of material, beside causing the death of sixty men. Bad weather has since prevailed, and the hauls have not been satisfactory. The experiments begun in 1865 with larger nets have been successfully continued, as 40,000 codfish have been frequently taken at one draught; and now there is a question of employing the electric light as an attraction.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS.—On and after MONDAY, May 25, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 6·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate Stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Hartsville, by this train, take Stage at Old York Road.

At 10·20 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1·45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 2·35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 3·15 P.M.—Lehigh and Susquehanna Express for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown, and for Sumneytown to North Wales.

At 4·15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for New Hope at Doylestown.

At 5·00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Lehigh and Susquehanna Evening Train for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·00 and 11·05 A. M., 2·00 and 8·30 P. M.

11·05 A. M. and 2·00 P. M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1·45 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6·55 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·00 and 7·00 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9·30, 10·45 A. M. and 1 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 7 P. M., 11 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on east Market street, at 6·15 A. M., 7·15 A. M., 7·30 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·55 P. M.

On and after Monday, June 15, an additional Train will leave Philadelphia for Media and Intermediate Points at 5·30 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·15 A. M., and going West will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 5·00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take Wearing Apparel only, as Baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same. HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

Philadelphia, April 1st, 1868. 4 19

FOR CAPE MAY VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing SATURDAY, July 18, 1868. Trains leave as follows for Cape May:—

9·00 A. M., Cape May Express, due at 12·25 (noon).

3·15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due at 7·15 P. M.

4·00 P. M. Fast Express, due at 6·55 P. M.

RETURNING LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.

6·30 A. M., Morning Mail, due at 10·05 A. M.

9·00 A. M. Fast Express, due at 12·07 P. M.

5·00 P. M., Cape May Express, due at 8·22 P. M.

Sunday Mail and Passenger train leaves Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. Returning leaves Cape Island at 5·10 P. M. Excursion Tickets, $3.

Cape May Freight trains leave Camden daily at 9·20 A. M., and Cape Island at 6·45 A. M.

Commutation Tickets between Philadelphia and Cape May, at the following rates:—

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $50, for sale at the office of the Company in Camden, N. J.

Through Tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel), where orders can also be left for Baggage, which will be called for and checked at residences by the Union Transfer Company.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations, at 8·00 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Cape May, 9·00 A. M., 3·15 P. M., and 4 P. M.

Woodbury Accommodation train at 6·00 P. M.

Bridgeton and Salem Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 (noon).

Commutation Checks between Philadelphia and all stations at reduced rates.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

July 2, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, trains will leave the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

At 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leave Rising Sun at 5·15 A. M. and Oxford at 6 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3·25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Cars attached, will run on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, leaving the Rising Sun at 11·05 A. M.; Oxford, 11·45 A. M.; and Kennett, 1 P. M.; connecting at West Chester Junction with a train for Philadelphia.

On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS Train leaves Philadelphia at 2·30 P. M.; runs through to Oxford.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 7.15 A. M. connects at Oxford with daily line of stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Maryland.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same. HENRY WOOD,

410 General Superintendent.

THROUGH LINE BETWEEN WASHINGTON PHILADELPHIA, AND NEW YORK.

Trains between Washington and New York are now run as follows, viz.:—

FOR NEW YORK, without change of cars,

Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7·45 A. M., 12·30 and 7 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7·45 and 12·15 P. M., and 4·30 and 7 P. M.

ON SUNDAY.

Leave for New York and Philadelphia at 7 P. M. only.

SLEEPING CARS for New York on 7 P. M. train daily.

Through Tickets to Philadelphia, New York, or Boston, can be had at the Station Office at all hours in the day, as well as at the new office in the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Line, No. 348 Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

See Baltimore and Ohio Railroad advertisement and schedule between Washington, Baltimore, Annapolis, and the West.

J. L. WILSON, Master of Transportation.

L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.

2 25†] GEO. S. KOONTZ, Agent, Washington.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot,

S. E. corner of FRONT and NOBLE Streets,

Before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming valleys before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day. [7 2] ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.

227] JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, August 3, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATIONS.—At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8·15 A. M., for Reading Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8·05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45 and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 1·00, and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Collegeville take 7·30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Collegeville at 8·27 A. M., and 1·45 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5·00 and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1 A. M., 1·50 and 10·10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 5·25 A. M., 9·35 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 7·06 A. M., and 11·40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10·10 and 11·45 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45, 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M. and 2·15 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M., and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets, for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·45 noon, 5·00, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT MAY 11, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10·00 A. M.
Fast Line	12·00 M.
Erie Express	12·00 M.
Paoli Accom. Nos. 2, 3, and 4—1·00, 6·00 and	10·30 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail	11·15 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11·15 P. M.
Accommodation	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1·35 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8·20 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·10 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	5·00 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, Nos. 2 and 3, 3·40 and	7·10 P. M.
Day Express	5·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,

42 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train, and 3½ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40 and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40 and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 326 CHESNUT Street below Fourth.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY LINES, FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES, FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 5·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express Mail	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3·00
At 3·30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3·00

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 5·30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30 and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 5·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra. 2 P. M. for Riverton and 3·30 P. M. for Palmyra.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line Fare $3.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Schencks and Eddington.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·30, 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare $3·25.

At 1 A. M., Emigrant Line, Fare, $2.

The 9·30 A. M., and 6·30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·30, 6·30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·30 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

For lines leaving Kensington Depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut street, 30 minutes before departure. The cars on Market street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot; Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9·30 A. M. and 6·30 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.
From Kensington Depot.

At 7·00 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·00 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON CO., AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS,
From Market St. Ferry (upper side.)

At 8 A. M., 1, 4, and 6·15 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 1 and 4 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Fifty pounds of baggage only are allowed each passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to one dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.

Tickets sold and baggage checked direct through to Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Hartford, New Haven, Providence, Newport, Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Utica, Rome, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Suspension Bridge.

An additional Ticket Office is located at No. 828 Chesnut street, where Tickets to New York and all important points North and East may be procured. Persons purchasing Tickets at this Office can have their baggage checked from residence or hotel to destination by Union Transfer Baggage Express.

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Will leave from foot of Courtland street at 7 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M., and 12 night via Jersey City and Camden; at 6·30 P. M. via Jersey City and Kensington; at 10 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M. via Jersey City and West Philadelphia.

From Pier No. 1 North River at 6·30 A. M. Accommodation, and 2 P. M. Express, via Amboy and Camden. WILLIAM H. GATZMER,

6 15 Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, April 13, 1868. Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all Regular Stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and Intermediate Stations.

Express Train at 12·00 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·00 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Perryville and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at New Castle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 12.00 M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11·00 P. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, 7·00, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·10 A. M. (daily), 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 (daily) P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-Mail; 9·40 A. M., Express; 2·25 P. M., Express; 6·35 P. M., Express; 8·55 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE,

Leaves Baltimore at 8·55 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at North-East, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through tickets to all points West, South, Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

48 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE!

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO ATLANTIC CITY.

On and after SATURDAY, July 4, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6·15 A. M.
Mail	7·30 A. M.
Freight, with passenger car attached	9·15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.
Returning, leave Atlantic	
Special Excursion	5·18 P. M.
Mail	4·20 P. M.
Freight, with passenger car	11·40 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7·10 A. M.
Accommodation	5·50 A. M.

Junction Accommodation to Atco and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street	5·30 P. M.
Returning, leaves Atco	6·25 A. M.

Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves Vine street	10·15 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield	1·00 P. M. and 3·15 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic,	
Leaves Vine street	7·30 A. M.
Leaves Atlantic	4·25 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic, $2. Round trip tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

The Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

Additional ticket offices have been located in the Reading Room of the Continental Hotel, and at No. 625 CHESNUT Street. D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

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PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, to the Northwest, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.		
Mail Train	leaves Philadelphia	11·15 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	8·20 P. M.
" "	arrives at Erie	8·50 P. M.
Erie Express	leaves Philadelphia	12·00 noon
" "	leaves Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
" "	arrives at Erie	10·05 A. M.
Elmira Mail	leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	6·28 P. M.
" "	arrives at Lock Haven	7·45 P. M.
EASTWARD.		
Mail Train	leaves Erie	11·00 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	10·15 P. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	7·10 A. M.
Erie Express	leaves Erie	7·40 P. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	5·00 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
111 General Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
On Thursday Morning,
Aug. 20, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 18 14 at 1000 DOZ. LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, In ¾ and 5-8 plain Hemmed and H. S. of a favorite importation.

800 GENTS' MAUDS.
Of a well known make, and the balance of the manufacture. [8 18 2t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, 250 PIECES FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
August 21, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venitian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings. [8 15 5t

C. D. McCLEES & CO. AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street. 184

SALE OF 1000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.
On Thursday morning,
August 20, at 10 o'clock, we will sell by Catalogue, for cash, 1000 cases Men's, Boys', and Youth's Boots, Shoes, Brogans, etc.
Also, a superior assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's City made goods. [8 15 4t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Ashhurst Building, No. 240 MARKET Street.

FIRST LARGE POSITIVE SALE
OF 900 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, LINEN AND HOSIERY GOODS, NOTIONS, HOOP SKIRTS, ETC.
By Catalogue, on Four Months' Credit.
On Wednesday,
August 19th, 1868, commencing at 10 o'clock. Included will be found a full assortment of seasonable goods worthy the attention of buyers. 8 15 3t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 14 S. FOURTH Street.

Sale at No. 323 S. Eleventh street,
SUPERIOR WALNUT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HANDSOME BRUSSELS, INGRAIN, AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
August 21st, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, the superior walnut furniture, handsome carpets, hair mattresses, China, glassware, kitchen furniture, etc. 8 18 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street: rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

MARVIN'S SAFES.

ANOTHER TEST.

DOVE'S DEPOT, S. C., July 20, 1868.

Messrs. WM. M. BIRD & CO., AGENTS MARVIN'S SAFES, Charleston, S. C.:

Gentlemen: On the night of the 2d instant our store and contents were destroyed by fire, and we are pleased to say we had one of your FIRE PROOF SAFES, which proved to be all you recommended. The heat was so great as to melt the brass handle, and the plate which contains the date of the patent, but the contents were not injured. The safe contained our books, papers, and notes and bonds to the amount of $16,000; also a gold watch, which had been repaired and placed therein the evening before the fire. Next day, on opening the Safe, the watch was found running. It gives us great pleasure to testify to the excellent quality of your Safes, as they are justly entitled to the highest confidence of the public. We are going to rebuild at once, and shall be in your city in a short time, when we shall call upon you, and purchase another Safe. Respectfully yours,

DE LORME & DOVE.

A PERFECT SAFE.
MARVIN'S
CHROME IRON SPHERICAL
BURGLAR SAFE,
Will resist all burglars' implements for any length of time.
PLEASE SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.
MARVIN & CO.,
PRINCIPAL WAREHOUSES, 721 CHESTNUT ST., (Masonic Hall), Phila.,
265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, O.,
And for sale by our Agents in the principal cities throughout the United States. 5 26 tuths3m

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
8 5 No. 434 RACE Street.

PAINTED PHOTOS.

A NEW THING IN ART.—
BERLIN PAINTED PHOTOS,
A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT Street,
Has just received a superb collection of
BERLIN PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS OF FLOWERS.

They are exquisite gems of art, rivalling in beauty, naturalness of tint, and perfection of form a great variety of the choicest exotic flowering plants. They are mounted on boards of three sizes, and sold from 25 cents to $3 and $4 each.

For framing and the album they are incomparably beautiful. 3 15

RAILROAD LINES.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—Trains between WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE, and WASHINGTON AND THE WEST are now run as follows, viz.:—

FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave daily, except Sunday, at 7·00, 7·45, and 12·30 P. M., and 2·00, and 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR ALL WAY STATIONS.

Leave daily, except Sunday, at 7·00 A. M., and 2·00 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR WAY STATION SOUTH OF ANNAPOLIS JUNCTION.

Leave at 6·15 and 7·00 A. M., and at 2·00 and 4·35 P. M.

FOR ANNAPOLIS.

Leave at 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. No trains to or from Annapolis on Sunday.

ON SUNDAY.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave at 7·45 A. M., and 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR WAY STATIONS.

Leave at 7·45 A. M., and 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WEST.

Leave daily, except Saturday and Sunday, at 7·45 A. M., 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

On Saturday at 7·45 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.

On Sunday at 4·30 and 8·45 P. M. only, connecting at Relay Station with trains from Baltimore to Wheeling, Parkersburg, etc.

Through Tickets to the West can be had at the Washington Station Ticket Office, at all hours in the day, as well as at the new office of the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Line, No. 348 Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

For New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, see advertisement of "Through Line."

J. L. WILSON, Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.
2 25†] GEORGE S. KOONTZ, Agent, Washington.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND ALL POINTS NORTH and EAST, and for all Stations on Camden and Amboy and Connecting Railroads, from Walnut street wharf.

INCREASED DESPATCH.

Freight for all way points on the Camden and Amboy, Freehold and Jamesburg, and Burlington County Railroads, forwarded at 12 o'clock Noon.

For Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, Rocky Hill, and all points on the New Jersey and Belvidere Railroads, forwarded at 2½ P. M.

For New York, at 12, 2½, and 5 P. M.

Freight received from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must in every instance be sent with each load of goods.

WALTER FREEMAN, Agent,
No. 238 S. Delaware Avenue,
Philadelphia.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.
PHILADELPHIA, January 28, 1868.

The attending Managers are—
S. Morris Wain, No. 123 South Delaware avenue.
Adolph E. Borie, No. 383 Beck street.

Attending Physician—Dr. J. M. Da Costa, No. 1008 Spruce street.

Attending Surgeons—Dr. Addinell Hewson, No. 135 South Fifteenth street; Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, No. 15 North Eleventh street.

The Physicians and Surgeons attend at the Hospital every day (Sundays excepted), to receive application for admission.

Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted if brought to the Hospital immediately thereafter. 227†

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

BONNIE SCOTLAND.

A Gala Day at Oakdale Park—The Caledonian Games.

A correspondent of the New York *Times*, giving an account of the Scottish metropolis, remarked that he did not there see so many men in kilts as he anticipated, but was struck by the fact that the ladies walked about without either shoes or stockings. Without inclining to be harsh, we surmise that this gentleman somewhat drew on his imagination for facts, as on attending the tenth annual celebration of the games of the Caledonian Club yesterday, though we remarked sundry gentlemen in philabegs, we saw no lady without the usual habiliments on her pedal extremities. We surmise that the practice of the Scotch here is therefore somewhat different from what it is at home, if any faith is to be placed in the assertions of the historic authority to which we have alluded.

The sports of the day commenced with what is termed "Putting the Stone." This consists in throwing a stone, fourteen pounds in weight; and we must own that, in so far as any real utility is concerned, it yields in importance to the momentous question of "which horse shall first poke its nose past a post," which the cynical writer, but great grammarian, William Cobbett, described as the entire object of English racing. A huge brawny Scot, named David Fenton succeeded, in the present instance, in throwing it to the distance of thirty-one feet two inches, and bore off the prize of $5, while his competitor, William Roberts, received $3 for casting it twenty-nine feet six inches.

The last named hero and a Hibernian gentleman named Grennan next contended for the honor of who should leap farthest. The native of the Emerald Isle beat him by the small space of half an inch only over a distance of ten feet five inches. A second feat of strength, similar to the first, followed, in which Fenton was again victorious, throwing a huge hammer fourteen pounds in weight to the distance of seventy-four feet, and causing all the spectators inwardly to thank God when it reached the ground, as the English coachman piously did when he succeeded in carrying four blind bolters over a broken bridge, adding that "they had only one eye amongst them," he himself being the fortunate owner of the solitary optic. The winner of the second prize, Mr. Trotter, threw to the distance of seventy-two feet eight inches.

Thomas Feany, another native of "the first flower of the airth—first gim of the say," contended with his countryman, Grennan, for the honors and dollars of the third feat, and cleared a bar of upwards of 5 feet with as much agility as if an Irish constable had been at his heels, Grennan being able to accomplish no more than 4 feet 10. He, however, came in first at a short race once round the course, which followed.

Fully a dozen of eager representatives of Young America contended for the next prize of $4 for a similar race around the course. Almost all of these young gentlemen took the precaution of kicking off their shoes, and one of them was with difficulty dissuaded from disencumbering himself of his breeches, too. A short-cropped hero named Kelley carried off the first prize, while an urchin, Henry Adams, came in, panting, second, leaving the competitor of the pants far behind.

Decidedly the most amusing affair as yet was the "Hitch and Kick," which came off next. Grennan again won here, kicking to the height of eight feet. John Cassidy, who carried off the second prize, kicked only to the height of seven feet six inches, and we have seen a similar feat accomplished by a ballet girl, at the expense of a gentleman's nose, at a still greater distance. A "Run, hop, and jump" succeeded, in which Grennan would again have been victorious but for the unfortunate occurrence of a foul.

A sack race, which concluded the first part of the entertainments, proved, as expected, the most laughable part of the whole. All of the competitors were enveloped in sacks, saving the head; but this deprived the spectators of the most amusing part of the programme—at least in the estimation of the late "Albert the Good," the Prince-consort of England, it being his Royal Highness' opinion that the cranium should be enveloped too. We should suggest that, at the next celebration, the services of Lord Malmesbury, and several other first-rate English buffoons, should be engaged for the purpose of affording the additional fun of grinning through horse-collars.

A recess of one hour here took place, with a view to refreshments. We cannot say much in favor of the provender provided, and the liquor seemed still more unsatisfactory to a veteran member of the press, he being observed to try it on more occasions than one without any approving result.

The second part of the programme began with the Highland Fling, in which a direful quarrel seemed imminent, a competitor, who came all the way from New York in expectation of carrying off the first prize of $10, having the misfortune to dissent from the music of the piper, which, we must own, was not of the most melodious description, but was entirely of that order which is most agreeably heard either afar off, when

"Distance lends enchantment to the (sound),"

or the auditor has taken the precaution of previously stuffing his ears efficiently with cotton. The indignant New York Scot accordingly withdrew, leaving Mr. Thomas Macgregor Muir to carry off the first prize, and Alexander Gunn to retire triumphant with the second.

"Vaulting with Pole," an old accomplishment of Highland gillies, such as her Britannic Majesty's favorite John Brown, was the object of the next prize, and it was gained by Mr. Daniel Cairns, who thus cleared a height of nearly eight feet—which we question if even "John" could have accomplished, unless disencumbered of his kilt in the sacred presence of the English sovereign. A hurdle race of great interest succeeded, in which the tumbles were numerous and amusing; and these increased when the feat was next repeated by juveniles under fourteen years of age, scarcely a youth escaping without a fall. The fun now became fast and furious—racing with wheelbarrows, etc., following; when we deemed it a matter of prudence to retire, many of the combatants being evidently qualifying themselves for taking part in some teetotal temperance display where cold water should be absent.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Passing Counterfeit Money—Assaulting a Jerseyman—A Robber Caught—A Till-Tapper—Disorderly House—Larceny of a Watch—Caught in the Act—Malicious Mischief—A Wife-Beater—Alleged Drugging and Robbery.

—Alfred Pickering entered the place of William Kain, No. 111 South street, yesterday afternoon, and offered a $10 counterfeit note in payment of a bill that he purchased. Mr. Kain suspecting the note, wanted Pickering to bring in some responsible party to vouch for him, but he alleged that he belonged to Camden and did not have money sufficient to pay his way there and back, whereupon Policeman Bayliss was called in, and searching the accused found $39 in good money. He was then arrested and held to answer by Alderman Carpenter.

—John McGittigan, a huckster, yesterday purchased a number of cantelopes from a Jerseyman at Water and Dock streets, and finding a rotten one in the number requested it to be changed. Jersey refused, when words ensued, which concluded with the man from the other side of the Delaware being cracked over the head. McGittigan was taken into custody, and, after a hearing before Alderman Carpenter, was bound over to answer in $500 bail.

—Harbor Policeman Morris overhauled one William McNeill last night, while coming from the counting-house of Judah Weir, on Delaware avenue, above Green street, which had been entered by breaking through the window. William had one dollar in pennies. He will have a hearing this afternoon at the Central Station. The accused was recently released from prison, where he had been sentenced for breaking into a junk shop in the above vicinity.

—Benjamin Thomas has been committed by Alderman Morrow for pilfering the sum of $20 from the till of a tavern kept by Mary Murphy, on St. Mary street.

—Kate Mitchell, as proprietress of house No. 731 Sansom street, has been bound over to answer the charge of keeping a disorderly house, and Ella Hill and Philip McCartney, who were arrested in the place, were held to keep the peace.

—Alderman Pancoast has committed one Peter Miller on the charge of stealing a watch from one of the participants in the German festival at Washington Retreat yesterday afternoon. The same magistrate also held Thomas Dugan, who was arrested while attempting to pick the pocket of a German at the same place.

—Ellen Jones, the tenant of a house on Wood street, above Thirteenth, this morning entered complaint against Henry Kensil, Chas. Nevins, and John Walker, for breaking in the door of her house, and behaving in a disorderly manner after forcing an entrance. They were required to enter bonds for their appearance at Court by Alderman Massey.

—George Wyman has a residence on Otis street, Eighteenth Ward. Yesterday he chopped up a portion of his furniture, and then turned on his wife with an axe. Her legs and thigh were considerably cut by the instrument. $1000 bail was the amount he was compelled to furnish by Alderman Senix.

—Michael Crampton a few days since received some injuries on a railroad. He resides in a boarding-house at Sixth street and Washington avenue. In the dwelling is another boarder named Joseph Ellis. Crampton, at a hearing before Recorder Given, stated that at his request Ellis accompanied him to a surgeon for the purpose of having his wound dressed. After the performance of the operation, he states, both started out and obtained a drink, from which time he (Crampton) became oblivious and he remembered nothing until he awoke in the Shippen street market. He alleges that on going out with Ellis, he had 150 dollars which he missed, and charges that no one but Ellis could have taken it. The Recorder committed the accused.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

Extensive Fire-proof Building Burned Out.

About 2 o'clock this morning the private watchman on the eastern side of Front street, between Race and Vine streets, discovered smoke issuing from the crevices of the iron shutters on the second floor of the extensive fire-proof building on the southwest corner of Front and New streets. He immediately gave the alarm, and through the use of the fire alarm telegraph the firemen of the Second, Third, and Fourth Districts were notified, and they soon arrived on the ground. By the time that water was got on to the structure the flames had worked their way by means of the hatchway to the roof, which was soon destroyed.

The fire, in consequence of the combustible nature of the contents, burned rapidly, and in a few minutes the building, from the second-story up, was in flames. The firemen were unable to get water on the flames, owing to the impossibility of breaking open the iron shutters, and they had to content themselves with playing the aqueous fluid over the walls and roof, and the surrounding property which was considerably threatened by bits of burning wood which were blown in every direction.

The school-house adjoining the property on New street was in imminent danger on several occasions, but through the splendid management of Chief McCusker, who kept several streams of water constantly playing on it, it was saved.

The flames in the burning building were not quenched until the whole of the upper part was destroyed, and nothing is left this morning but the first floor and the walls, which had been well built. The origin of the fire is a mystery at present, but the supposition is that it was caused by spontaneous combustion, as the floor on which the flames were first seen contained an exceedingly large quantity of wool and cotton.

The building consisted of two compartments four stories in height, separated by a stout wall and iron doors. The larger one was 43 feet on Front street, and about 100 feet on New street; and the smaller one about the same width, and 60 feet on New street. The Front street structure was the one in which so much damage was inflicted, the partition wall and iron doors saving the rear one. This latter building was occupied by Collins & Robb, provision and commission merchants, as a storehouse, and they sustain but small loss as far as this was concerned. They, however, occupied the sub-cellar, the cellar, the first floor, and the attic of the front building, and it was impossible to estimate the loss they sustain by damage to their property in this building.

They had on hand about 200,000 pounds of shoulders, 160 kegs of lard, 75 cases of hams, 40 barrels of beef hams, and 25 barrels of smoked beef, on which there was an insurance of $60,000, which will, it is believed, cover the loss.

In the second story there was on storage 800 bales of wool, the property of Bullock's sons, valued at $60,000. This is covered by insurance. Claghorn, Herring & Co. also had on this floor a large quantity of cotton, most of which was destroyed.

The third and fourth floors were occupied by H. A. Bartlett & Co., blacking manufacturers. Their entire stock was destroyed, but we could not learn their loss or insurance.

Mr. Thomas Earp had 100 barrels of lard in the cellar, and they suffered to a considerable extent by water.

The smoke occasioned by the burning cotton, wool and grease was very dense, and interfered much with the operations of the firemen. Several times the surrounding property was in imminent danger, and at one time, when the burning embers were flying around, a fire similar to that of 1850 was threatened.

The Red Men.—This morning, at half-past 8 o'clock, the formal dedication of the new hall of the Independent Order of Red Men, at Third and Brown streets, came off in the presence of a crowded assembly. The ceremony was performed in the spacious hall upon the first floor of the building. A procession consisting of the Officers of the Grand Lodge of the United States, and Directors and Committee of Arrangements of the hall, was formed in the room of the Grand Lodge of the United States, on the third floor. Thence the procession went to the main hall. A large platform was erected in the hall, directly opposite the principal entrance. Upon this platform seven of the members of the Grand Lodge had stations.

The President of the Hall Association, Gottlieb Frank, advanced to the "Chief Powhattan" (Mr. C. Roeser, of Newark, N. J.); and formally delivered to him the hall. Then the Chief ordered the "Great Warrior" (Frank Schmitt, of Pittsburg, Pa.), to light the Council fire. The fire was lighted, and the "Warrior" reported that it burned brightly. A chant was then sung by the entire Order.

The "High Priest," (Mr. Quin, of Baltimore, Maryland), offered a prayer after the ignition of the council fire. "Chief Powhattan" then returned the hall to the Lodges of Pennsylvania, through Philip Law, of the Susquehanna Lodge, No. 19, of Pennsylvania. Another hymn was chanted. The procession then reforming, marched back to the room of the Grand Lodge of the United States, and the services connected with the dedication were at an end.

The exercises were listened to with the gravest attention by the large assemblage present. After all was concluded the hall was thrown open for inspection, and during the entire morning crowds of visitors were constantly passing in and out.

At the picnic yesterday afternoon at Washington Retreat the crowd was immense. Gottlieb Frank, the President of the Hall Association, was presented with a handsome silver goblet, eight inches in height, engraved with an appropriate inscription and a drawing of the new Hall. A number of the various tribes were also the recipients of richly wrought and beautiful flags.

Atoms of Fact and Fancy.—Independence Hall did honor to the memory of the Great Stevens yesterday afternoon. The bell tolled a tribute.

—Invincible—the Athletics. They walked into the Olympics of Washington yesterday. Score, 35 to 27.

—Workmen are engaged in putting a second story to the building in the rear of the old Quarter Sessions Court room. It is for the convenience of the Judges.

—Midnight music—a cracked organ, mounted by a tired monkey, and ground by a maudlin Italian, discoursed plaintively to the curb stones, lamp posts, and awnings at Eighth and Market streets as Monday was merging into Tuesday.

The Republican Candidate for the Fifth Congressional District.—As our despatches from Doylestown yesterday afternoon stated, the Hon. Caleb N. Taylor was renominated for Congress from the Fifth Congressional District of Pennsylvania. The Convention, after the nomination had been made unanimous, adopted the following:—

Resolved, That this Convention cordially endorse the nominations of the Union Republican Convention assembled at Chicago, and we hail with pride the nomination of General Grant for President, and Schuyler Colfax for Vice-President of the United States, because of their devoted attachment to the union of these States, and their patriotic endeavors to aid by their influence and their counsels the representatives of the people in Congress assembled.

Resolved, That we regard as one of the fundamental principles of the Republican party, "Protection to American Industry," thereby promoting the welfare and happiness of the workingmen of the country; and we unitedly detest and despise the doctrines of repudiation and free trade, advocated and sustained by the Democratic party.

Resolved, That the Hon. Caleb N. Taylor, the Representative from this District in the National Legislature, is eminently entitled to our confidence and support for his unswerving fidelity to the Republican party and his attachment to the interests and welfare of the people of this district.

Resolved, That in the death of the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, Pennsylvania has lost one of her most gifted sons, and the American people one of their most distinguished and eloquent statesmen.

Mr. Taylor, in his remarks, after thanking the Convention for the honor it had conferred on him, said:—

I congratulate you for your devotion and zeal in fighting at the ballot-box as your sons and brothers did in the field. The Democratic party cannot succeed. With a candidate that the Democracy fairly went down upon their knees and prayed to to become their leader, one whom they termed then a brave, courageous, and unassuming soldier, can we fail in November? With that wisdom and patriotism only found in the Republican ranks, the American people nominated him for the highest office in the gift of the people, and the Republican Convention ratified the nomination. Grant never lost a battle, and will not lose one in civil conflict, with Schuyler Colfax, that honored and patriotic statesman, along with Grant, the Republican party must and shall succeed. Gentlemen, I pledge myself to fight it out on that line until next November.

Recorder's Cases.—A man named Joseph Ellis has been committed by Recorder Given upon the charge of stealing $150 from Michael Crampton. Crampton had his arm injured on a railway, and Ellis took him to the doctor's. They took several drinks together, and the next thing Crampton knew he awoke in a market down town, minus the $150.

The Recorder has also held in $600 bail a man named Moses Smith, alleged to have committed an assault and battery on a lad named William Buckston. It is said that he threw a bale of hay upon the little fellow.

Horticultural Display.—The stated meeting and display of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society will be held this evening at the new Hall on Broad street, near Spruce. As this is the premium night for Gladiolus, a splendid display may be expected.

Fatal Result.—Henry Hincken, the son of Thomas J. Hincken, residing on Girard avenue, above Sixteenth street, who fell on Saturday last from a tree, died on Sunday night from the effects of the injuries received.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Sophia Vanderbilt.

Mrs. Sophia Vanderbilt, wife of Commodore Vanderbilt, died at 1·30 yesterday morning, at the house of her son-in-law, the Hon. Horace F. Clark, in New York, where she was visiting when stricken by apoplexy on the 6th inst. She rallied after the first attack, and was supposed to be in a fair way to recover her usual health, when a second attack, on the night of Sunday last, speedily put an end to her life. Her husband, who was at Saratoga when first apprized by telegraph of her illness, reached home in less than six hours by special train, and was with her to the last, as were the daughter and son-in-law aforesaid. Mrs. V. leaves two sons and six daughters, by whom she was beloved as only the best of mothers are, and who are plunged into deep affliction by her sudden decease. She was at Lebanon Springs, endeavoring to recruit her health, when first admonished of its frailty, when she hurried home, and was immediately stricken as aforesaid. She had lived nearly 74 years without incurring a reproach or provoking an enmity. The Commodore and his wife celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage (if we rightly recollect) on the 13th of December, 1863—nearly five years ago. They were then both in good health, and were surrounded by all their children, of whom two have since died. The Commodore, we understand, though deeply afflicted, still enjoys fair health.

Dr. John Elliotson.

The death is announced in the London journals of Dr. John Elliotson, a name which has for many years past been known in connection with medical science, and which was rendered very familiar in times past when mesmerism was attracting a large share of public attention. Dr. Elliotson was born in London towards the end of the last century, and was educated for the medical profession at the University of Edinburgh and Cambridge. After having subsequently passed through a three years' course at St. Thomas and Guy Hospitals in London, he was elected physician of the latter, and in that capacity distinguished himself by the reform of several administrative abuses in that institution, as well as by the adoption of some new prescriptions, among them those of prussic acid in affections of the stomach, of hydrocianic acid, and of creosote. These, with his discoveries in the use of the stethoscope, roused the opposition of his personal brethren, and brought a great deal of ridicule upon him, without, however, affecting his reputation, which was greatly increased by a course of clinical lectures which he delivered in London about that time. In 1831 he accepted a professor's chair in the University, and the course of lectures he delivered immediately after was published in *The Lancet* and *The Medical Gazette*. In 1837 he turned his attention to the subject of animal magnetism, and having made a variety of experiments which satisfied him of its remedial efficacy, he applied this mysterious agent to the treatment of certain affections which were up to that time considered incurable. His experiments excited public curiosity to the highest pitch; but his new doctrine as to the curative powers of magnetism, while it made many converts raised up a host of adversaries against him, and he was ultimately compelled to resign the professor's chair which he held. He was subsequently instrumental in establishing a hospital for the treatment of patients on mesmeric principles, became the founder of the Phrenological Society, of which he was elected President, and started under the title of the *Zoist*, a journal devoted to mesmerism and phrenology. Dr. Elliotson's best titles to fame are a remarkable work on Sulphate of Qvinine; his employment of creosote in excessive irritability of the stomach; his discovery of the admirable curative properties and diuretic qualities of potash, and his experiments in the use of the stethoscope. Among his works is one on Surgical Cases in Mesmerism, etc. He died at the advanced age of nearly 80 years.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

United States District Court.—Judge Cadwalader—Charles Gilpin and John K. Valentine District Attorneys.

The trial of revenue cases was commenced to-day.

The United States vs. Ten Barrels of Whisky.—Jeremiah C. Keenan, claimant. This was an information for the forfeiture of the goods for violation of the revenue law. It was proven that on the 13th of February last these packages were seized and found not marked as required by law. This led to the additional seizure of twenty-nine other barrels, some of which were marked "Old Rye," with the name of the distiller, and others bore no mark whatever. All contained raw whisky. No testimony was offered on behalf of the claimant, and the jury rendered a verdict for the Government.

The United States vs. Ten barrels of whisky. In this case which was also an information for forfeiture, it was shown that the packages were seized at the Pennsylvania Railroad depot, were found properly rectified, and so marked: but not having the marks of number gallons or proof, the failure to affix which was a non-compliance with the law, and prima facie evidence that the tax was not paid: for they were required to be made upon the payment of the tax. It was marked as coming from Roskam & Gerstley, N. Third street, and was about to be shipped to Ezra Berk, Cleveland, Ohio.

The claimants did not appear to make any explanation, which, counsel stated, was because they did not know the case would be called to day, and a verdict was rendered in favor of the Government.

The United States vs. Spirits etc. Joseph R. Strickner claimant. An information for forfeiture. Verdict by agreement for the Government.

The United States vs. Ten barrels of Whisky, A. J. Catherwood, claimant. An information for forfeiture. It was shown that when the liquor was seized it was marked as rectified, and found to be perfectly raw. The claimant offered no testimony in explanation Verdict for the Government.

THIRD EDITION

THE REVOLUTION

Frank Blair's Doctrines Bringing Forth Fruit—Terrible Rebel Outrages in Tennessee.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Particulars of the Franklinville Outrage—Another Rebel Outrage in Wayne County—A Number of Negroes Killed.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Nashville, Aug. 18.—As might be supposed, the first reports concerning the terrible murders at Franklintown which were telegraphed night before last, were in some respects inaccurate, although in the main correct. It seems now that only some twenty-five or thirty of the murderers came into the town, while the main body are reported at 200 to 400 strong, and is said to have remained within supporting distance outside.

The name of the white man killed was S. A. Bierfield. He was a young man and kept a store in the town, and although an earnest Union man he was quite an inoffensive gentleman. Of all who knew him none say aught against him. He was quietly sleeping in his store on Saturday night, his clerk, who was colored, named Lawrence Bowman, sleeping also in the store. Robinson's circus was at Franklin that day. The evening performance had been over some time. A number of people were still in town, when the masked horsemen came dashing in. They fired a number of shots indiscriminately, driving everybody in-doors.

They then went to Bierfield's store and knocked at the back door. He asked who was there. They replied "friends." He told them to go to the front door, and went to it himself and opened it. They immediately rushed in, and secured Bowman while Bierfield ran off. He was fired at and wounded as he ran. By the blood they tracked him to an adjoining stable, dragged him out, placed a rope round him, and put him on horseback. He, however, struggled to the ground, and piteously begged to be permitted to see his mother before they killed him. The reply was, "—— your mother. You shall die now." Several shots were then fired into his body which, as those who afterward saw it, say, was literally shot to pieces.

Bowman was then brought out and shot, and the assassins took their departure. Bowman was mortally wounded, but dragged himself to a graveyard, and died during the night.

Such is the best account I have been able to obtain of these frightful murders. I cannot vouch for the accuracy of each particular detail, but as all the main points are confirmed by a number of witnesses it is substantially correct. Gentlemen arriving from Franklin last night say there is excitement there and fears are entertained of a riot on a large scale.

Reports have just reached here of a bloody tragedy near Waynesboro', Wayne county, in this State.

On Saturday P. M. a large squad of negroes were in a field drilling, and all armed with guns. They were approached by a number of citizens who expostulated with them, telling them they wished to be their friends, and asking them to desist from their military preparations. The negroes then stacked their arms and the citizens retired; but after they had gone a little way they were ambushed by the Sheriff and a posse, and a large number killed and several wounded.

The Sheriff's murderous onslaught is said to have been without provocation. The negroes who were drilling took no part in the shooting. A large number of citizens in Waynesboro and the surrounding country, on learning of the affair, at once went to the scene of conflict. Pickets were thrown out and every preparation made for a terrible fight. It is supposed that a bloody encounter must have occurred, but at this writing nothing later has come to hand.

The murder of Bierfield at Franklin on Saturday night was not prompted by political considerations. About a month since a little white girl named Ezell was outraged by a negro, who was shortly after taken from the jail and hung. Two days afterwards the girl's brother was shot dead by a lot of negroes, and it is now proved that Burfield instigated the latter murder.

There is no doubt that Ezell's friend killed Bierfield by way of retaliation. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict that the killing of the negro on Saturday night was accidental. It is certain that bitter feuds and animosities exist all around, which require but little to fan them into a flame of bloody strife.

FROM JAMAICA.

Excitement Among the Negroes—Incendiary Harangue of a Judge.

By Cuba Cable.

Havana, August 18.—Our advices from Jamaica, are to the 14th inst. The planters were very much alarmed, owing to the violent speeches made by Judge Mashedor in the parish of St. Thomas, the inhabitants of which proved themselves the most dangerous during the previous rebellions. The Judge declared that he did not come to administer any planters' law, but English Justice. He also exposed the system of jurisprudence in such a way that the negroes misinterpreted his remarks and commenced to insult the whites and demand satisfaction of their employers for past alleged grievances. Highwaymen abound on the island.

Mr. Rushworth, the financier, had gone to England for the purpose of negotiating a loan to carry out certain public works.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

London, August 18—3 P. M.—The financial market is unchanged.

Liverpool, August 18—3 P. M.—Cotton continues firm. The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is firm. Wheat declining; California white 12s. 6d.; red Western 11s. Peas advanced to 47s. 6d. Corn quiet and steady. Barley nominal.

London, August 18—3 P. M.—Petroleum quiet. Cloverseed nominal.

London, August 18—P. M.—American securities generally easier. Great Western, 39¼; U. S. Five-twenties, 71⅞; Consols unchanged.

Liverpool, August 18—P. M.—Cotton firm. Provisions generally firm. Pork firmer and advanced to 76s. Lard firm. Naval stores firm.

London August 18—P. M.—Sugar easier.

Brest, Aug. 18.—The steamship St. Laurent, from New York, the 8th instant, arrived to-day.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, August 18.

The Austrian Mission.

Henry M. Watts, our new Minister to Austria, arrived here last night, and was to-day sworn into office and received his commission and instructions. He will sail next month.

Felo-de-se.

J. O. Brigham, of Boston, who attempted suicide by stabbing himself on Saturday, died this morning from the effects of the wounds.

FROM BOSTON.

Another Railroad Accident.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Boston, Aug. 18.—The morning freight train from Boston to Providence was thrown from the track in consequence of a misplaced switch at Attleboro this A. M. The engine and five or six cars were badly smashed, and one man was seriously and probably fatally injured. The engineer and fireman saved their lives by jumping from the engine.

New York Stock Quotations—3 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street.

N. Y. Cent. R.	125¼	Western U. Tel.	34¼
N. Y. and E. R.	51½	Toledo & Wabash	50
Ph. and Rea. R.	90⅝	Mil. & St. Paul com.	72¼
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	83⅜	Adams Express	47
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	85½	Wells, Fargo Exp.	25¾
Chi. and N.W. com	80¾	U. S. Express Co.	41
Chi. and N.W. pref.	80½	Tennessee's new	63⅜
Chi. and R. I. R.	98⅝	Gold	146
Pitts. F.W. and Ch.	105¾	Market heavy.	
Pacific M. S. Co.	102		

GENERAL GRANT.

Important Letter from W. P. Mellen, a former Treasury Agent.

The New York *Evening Post* publishes the following letter which explains itself:—

In Saturday's paper you express satisfaction that the slander has been denied which accused General Grant of venality or favoritism in granting to Mack Brothers a permit to trade, during the war, through the influence of his father. I cannot think that any accusation of that character against General Grant needs refutation. But as others differ from me, I will give my testimony for such use as you think proper to make of it.

All trade in territory recovered to our possession by the Western armies was conducted under my general supervision, subject to the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, from the beginning to the end of the war. This made it necessary that I should be constantly conferring with General Grant and other commanders of the Western armies, in regard to their views and wishes concerning trade in the rear, and also with the assistant agents of the Treasury Department who issued the permits.

I am satisfied that no permit to trade could have been given by General Grant which would not have come to my knowledge, and I feel certain that he never gave one to anybody at any time or for any purpose. He steadily and uniformly refused to have anything to do with matters of trade, except as to general regulations and orders which the operations of the army made necessary. I could name numerous instances illustrating his action in this respect. Soon after he entered Vicksburg he desired to have the citizens supplied with necessaries without drawing from his commissary stores. This could only be done by traders, and the fewer the number the less trouble he would have in watching them. He therefore limited the number to two. As this would create a monopoly very profitable to those who should receive the permits, I insisted that he should name the traders, but he absolutely refused to do it, although a near relative was pressing to be one of them. At another time, while in Vicksburg, he thought a brother-in-law had been guilty of improper action connected with trade there, and immediately ordered him north of the Ohio.

It seems to me that denial of such slanders implies that General Grant's character needs defense, and this I think I have had the opportunity to know is not true. A purer, juster, and more incorruptible man never was assailed by meaner or falser accusers. I wish, therefore, to add that I have written this not because I think it necessary to defend General Grant, but because I am requested to do it by other friends of his. Very respectfully, etc.,

Wm. P. Mellen.

PRUSSIA.

Emile De Girardin on the Situation.

La Liberte says:—"It is impossible that France can disarm in the presence of an aggressive power like Prussia, and it is equally impossible that France can continue to endue the burdens which a situation of armed peace imposes on her. He imagines a letter from the Emperor to his Minister of Foreign Affairs, requiring him to ask Prussia to call a convention to discuss the state of Europe, and in case of non-compliance, he puts into the mouth of the Emperor "an address to the French nation," which would be equivalent to a declaration of war against Prussia. "Supposing," he concludes, "that instead of these two documents being the production of a journalist, they were the *bona fide* work of the Sovereign himself; if, instead of appearing in *La Liberte*, they appeared in the *Moniteur Universel*—what would be thought of them?"

Apprehensions of War.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Northeast Gazette* says:—"Count Bernstoff, the Prussian Ambassador at London, passed a few days at Ems, and the views of the British Cabinet became naturally the subject of conversation between him and the King of Prussia. The Count assured his Majesty of the friendly and sincere feeling of England towards Prussia and Germany. Lord Stanley admitted the right of Germany to work out her own destiny, without any foreign interference, and was of the same opinion as Prussia, that all intervention in German affairs from abroad ought to be repelled. Count Bernstoff also expressed his belief that England would employ her influence in preventing any attitude of hostility towards Prussia from any quarter. On all sides there are assurances and declarations of peace; and yet, strange as it may seem, there is nothing but apprehensions of war in all diplomatic and military circles. I have had opportunity of being convinced of this several times lately, and the declarations of Marshal Niel and of M. Rouher have put the climax to these apprehensions."

BRAZIL.

The Diplomatic Difficulties.

The New York *Tribune's* correspondent, writing from Rio Janeiro, July 8, says:—

"I learn that the United States Minister has demanded, in connection with the refusal of General Caxias to let our gunboat Wasp go up the Paraguay River for Mr. Washburn:—First, an ample apology; second, a condemnation of the conduct of Caxias; third, free license for the Wasp to go up at once. Failing to comply with any or either of the above, I am led to believe that our Minister will at once demand his passports. The despatch from him was handed in yesterday to this Government, but their reply is deferred till after the sailing of the English packet. Curiously enough, some people think that the action of our Minister will send up exchange, because there will be a prospect of peace much sooner. Exchange with us is firm at 17⅞ to 18, and I firmly credit the statement that this Government is guaranteeing the banks against any loss they may sustain by maintaining the rate. Our Minister has just succeeded in bullying the Brazilian Government out of £14,000 sterling by threatening to stop relations with them if they did not pay at once for a very old claim, and this, too, without apparently any instructions from home. Now they offer Mr. Washburn a passage down in an iron-clad to the Wasp, but that is not sufficient—the Wasp must go up to him.

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FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

A Cabinet Meeting—The Relations of Prussia and France.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Relations of France and Prussia.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, August 18.—A rumor was circulated here yesterday, and published in several of the city papers, and telegraphed hence, that cable despatches had been received by one or both of the diplomatic representatives of France and Prussia, stating that the relations between these two powers were about to be disturbed by war. The French Legation here regards this rumor as absurd, and not worthy of serious contradiction. Nor has the Prussian Minister received any information to that effect. There is nothing whatever in the relations of the countries, as known here, to justify such a conclusion, and there is authority for saying that no agents for the French Government, as published, have been actively engaged in different parts of this country in purchasing horses and forage for shipment to France.

Personal.

General Rosecrans left Washington to-day for a brief sojourn at White Sulphur Springs, Va. There were on the same train Generals Longstreet, Ewell, and Horton.

A Cabinet Meeting.

Secretary Schofield returned to this city today, and is in attendance at the Cabinet meeting. All the members are present except Secretary Welles. It is believed the appointments of Collectors of Customs at Alaska and New Orleans are under consideration. There are numerous applications for both positions. W. B. Storm of the chiefs of Division of the Second Auditor's office, lately rejected by the Senate, as Consul at Leeds, has been appointed gauger of Internal Revenue at Chicago.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

The "London Herald" on the Services of Thaddeus Stevens—An Alliance Rejected.

London, August 18.—The London *Herald* has a long article to day on the life and services of Thaddeus Stevens. The writer thinks many wiser and abler Americans than Mr. Stevens have lately been lost to the cause of the country, but that the Republican party will long feel that they could have spared a better man.

Berlin, August 18.—It is officially announced to-day that the Government of Switzerland will summarily reject every proposal of France, looking to an alliance with that power.

FROM BALTIMORE.

A Drunken Fracas.

Baltimore, Aug. 18.—A drunken fracas occurred last night on Eusen street, near Webb, in which William McHenry was shot, and Thomas Keenan, Jr., and a man known as Reddy Dolan, were severely stabbed. It is probable that all the cases will prove fatal.

Specie Shipment.

New York, August 18.—The Cimbria, for Europe to-day, takes out $400,000 in specie.

Ship News.

Fortress Monroe, August 18.—Passed in at 11 A. M. steamship Berlin, from Bremen for Baltimore.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, Aug. 18.—Cotton firm at 30c. Flour dull and declined 5@10c.; sales of 7500 barrels State at $7·20@10·20; Ohio, $8·90@12·25; Western, $7·20@10·60; Southern, $8·10@15; California, $10·20@12·25. Wheat declining; sales of 34,000 bushels Michigan at $2·45. Corn firm and advanced 1c.; sales of 75,000 bushels at $1·14@1·26. Oats dull at 81¾@83¾. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $28·50. Lard, 18¾@19. Whisky quiet at 67½c.

New York, August 18.—Stocks dull. Chicago and Rock Island, 99¾; Reading, 90¾; Canton Company, 46; Erie Railroad, 51¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 98; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 85½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 107; Michigan Central, 119; Michigan Southern, 83¾; New York Central, 125¾; Illinois Central, 145; Cumberland preferred, 129; Virginia 6s, 53½; Missouri 6s, 93; Hudson River, 138; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113⅝; do. 1864, 109; do. 1865, 111¼; do. new, 107⅝; 10-40s, 108¼. Gold, 146⅛. Money, 4@5 per cent. Exchange, 109⅝.

Baltimore, Aug. 18.—Cotton steady and unchanged. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat, prime to choice, $2·60@2·65; other grades dull and declining. Corn steady; prime white, $1·18@1·20; yellow, $1·17@1·18. Oats dull at 70@80 cents. Rye, Maryland and Virginia, $2·25. Provisions unchanged.

New York Stock Quotations, 3 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	124	Pacific Mail S. Co.	102
N. Y. and Erie R.	49¼	West. Union Tele.	34¼
Ph. and Rea. R.	90½	Toledo & Wabash	50
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	82½	Mil. & St. Paul com	72¼
Cle. and Pitt. R.	85⅝	Adams Express	47
Chi. & N.W.R. com.	80⅛	Wells Fargo	25¾
Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	78	U.S. Express Co.	41
Chi. and R. I. R.	98¼	Tennessees, new	63⅜
Pitts. F.W. and Chi. R. R.	105¼	Gold	145⅞
		Market feverish.	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, AUG. 18

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN		BOARDS.	
$1000 U S 6s, '81.cp	114½	$2000 Susq bs	89
$1000 5-20s '62.cp	113⅞	1 sh Penna R...c.	53¼
$1000 do.'65.c.pc.	111⅜	27 do...c.	53⅜
$4700 City 6s, Old	100½	10 sh 2d & 3d...ls.	53
$1000 Pa R 1 m 6s s5wn	100	100 sh Girard Col R..b5	28
$4000 Pa cp 5s	97½	100 sh Sch N Pf	19
$1000 Pittsb'g 5s.s5wn.	72½	100 sh Cata Prf...s20.	33⅞
$1000 do	72¾	100 do...s60.	33½
$1000 Leh 6s.gold l..b5.	88	700 do...ls.2d.	33
$1000 N Cent R bs.1900	83	100 sh Leh Nav.s30wn	20⅞
SECOND		BOARD.	
$2600 Pa 6s, 3series	107¼	10 sh Read R	45¼
$300 Sch N 6s, '82	70	21 do...ls.trf.	45⅜
100 sh Leh Nav.s5wn.	21	300 do...b60.	45⅛
100 sh Penna R...b5.	53½	100 do...b60.	45⅝
1 do	53⅝	100 do...b60.	45⅜
300 sh Cata Pf...ls.b60.	32¾	100 do.30dbal0.	45 1-16

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